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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Rain, turning to snow; easterly winds shifting to westerly.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,580. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1899.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York and Jersey City. TWO CENTS. Elsewhere.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks fluctuate sharply.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 74⅝c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 40¾c; cash cotton, 7 11-16c.

CONGRESS.—In the House yesterday Mr. Thayer, a Democrat of Massachusetts, spoke in favor of the Currency bill. Mr. Sibley of Pennsylvania declined to speak, but announced his intention to vote against the measure. The Republican leaders say the majority for the bill will be 36. Senator Pettigrew's Filipino resolution was tabled in the Senate by a vote of 41 to 20. Congress will take a recess from Dec. 20 to Jan. 3. Speaker Henderson announced that the House committees will be announced before Christmas.—Page 8.

FOREIGN.—Fears are entertained by the British of a revolt of the Dutch colonists in Cape Colony, owing to recent Boer victories. Gen. Methuen reports his loss in the recent battle to have been 832 killed, wounded, and missing. Gen. French reports that he defeated 1,800 Boers near Nauw Poort, killing or wounding forty of them. A rumor was current in London yesterday that Gen. Buller and Gen. Clery had relieved Ladysmith, capturing thousands of Boers. The report is not credited. Winston Churchill is said to have escaped from Pretoria. At a consistory held yesterday the Pope announced the appointment of a number of Bishops. The new Bishop of Havana was installed by his Holiness, who appeared to be in good health. A secret consistory was afterward held. Walther Hauser was elected President for next year by the Swiss Federal Council. He has been Vice President of the republic this year. The debate on the budget estimates was continued in the German Reichstag. The Reichstag adjourned until Jan. 9, after the estimates were referred to the Budget Committee. Herr Richter declared in the course of the debate that Great Britain's power had been overestimated.—Pages 1 and 6.

Page 1.

Controller Coler was the principal guest and speaker at a dinner of the City Club.

Kentucky Democrats have decided to contest before the Legislature the election of Gov. Taylor of the Lieutenant Governor.

An institute for the deaf and dumb at Edgewood, Penn., was destroyed by fire yesterday. The 500 pupils escaped uninjured.

The cross-examination of Mr. Kinsley, the chief handwriting expert for the prosecution in the Molineux trial, was begun by Mr. Weeks.

Page 2.

Western members of the Republican National Committee are making a strong fight against giving the next National Convention to New York.

Deputy Attorney General Coyne and four members of the City Club held a conference in regard to the charges against District Attorney Gardiner.

Page 3.

Russell Sage was expected at a dinner of the Union College alumni at the Savoy last night, but a cold kept him away.

Services and exercises in commemoration of the death of Washington were held at St. Paul's Chapel and elsewhere in this city yesterday.

Senator Depew was the orator of the evening at exercises in commemoration of the centenary of Washington's death, held in Convention Hall, Washington. The exercises were under the auspices of the Great Council of the United States of the Improved Order of Red Men.

Page 4.

The British steamship Manica, reported as disabled at sea by the Albano, arrived at this port yesterday. The British steamship Heathdene also put into port, reporting a fight with a serious fire on board at St. Michaels.

Mayor Van Wyck told the Armory Board that no new armories or tunnels would be built. When he heard of it Controller Coler made criticisms on the attitude of the administration in regard to the municipal ownership of franchises.

Col. John F. Gaynor and others, indicted in Georgia for alleged conspiracy in connection with the contracts of which ex-Capt. Carter had charge, gave bail before United States Commissioner Shields, and their examination was set for Dec. 23.

Page 5.

One of the horses drawing Mrs. George J. Gould's brougham was injured in a collision with a truck in Fifth Avenue.

Representatives of a local concern are appearing in Albany and Rensselaer Counties to bring about a consolidation of all the brewery interests there.

The General Passenger Agents of the Trunk Line and Central Passenger Associations, after a two days' session here, arrived at a satisfactory agreement regarding rates.

A Health Department Inspector reported nuisances maintained by the Brooklyn elevated roads in the form of drain pipes discharging into the streets.

The Red Star Line steamship Friesland, which recently fouled the coffee ship Lassell, was libeled yesterday. The consignees of the coffee in the Lassell ask $175,000 damages.

The Spanish-American War Veterans' Association, which succeeded that formed in Washington, D. C., by Gen. Keifer, met in Trenton, N. J., yesterday and adopted a constitution.

Two joint resolutions were introduced in the House of Representatives yesterday which set forth the policy of the House Democrats with regard to the Philippine question. Autonomy for the Filipinos, with the evacuation of the islands by the United States troops, is demanded in one resolution, and an inquiry into slavery and polygamy in the Sulu Islands in the other.

Page 6.

The rights of strikers are defined in a New Jersey court decision allowing an injunction against members of the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association.

Page 7.

The Rev. David Jameson Patterson, pastor of the Second United Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, "Father of the Presbytery," is dead.

Page 8.

Money rates yesterday were easier. The Treasury Department announced that it would anticipate the payment of January interest on bonds.

Page 14.

Washington L. Galbraith was found guilty of "obvious fraud" and expelled from the Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange.

Martin Niles Wilcoxson, whose wife is suing him for a separation on the ground of cruelty, testified that the conduct of his wife caused their domestic trouble.

Four of the many lots of seized goods auctioned off at the Public Stores yesterday seemed by the high prices they brought to have a strange fascination for the buyers.

A movement for the building of the Naval Veterans' Home was launched yesterday at a musical and dramatic tea given at the home of Mrs. George W. Dilks, on West Ninth Street.

Corporation Counsel Whalen yesterday instituted proceedings to enjoin the Governor and the State Land Board from completing the grant of land under water to the Astoria Light, Heat and Power Company.

Amusements.—Page 6.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Business Troubles.—Page 12.
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Weather Report.—Page 2.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.

Jury Awards $105 for Care of a Dog.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 14.—A jury in Judge Kavanagh's court to-day awarded Mrs. Fred Leonhardt a judgment against the Consumers' Box Manufacturing Company of $105 for the care of a dog. This is at the rate of 9 cents a day for 1,200 days. Her father, John Kitzrow, was for three years watchman at the company's plant. The dog belonged to the company.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland! is the purest natural spring water in the world. —Adv.

BRITISH GATHER THE DEAD

Neighborhood of the Boer Trenches Strewn with Corpses.

GEN. METHUEN'S LOSS WAS 832

Reports Show that the Burgher Casualties Were Over 700—Awful Execution by the Artillery.

MODDER RIVER, Dec. 13.—Ambulances started early yesterday morning, under a flag of truce, to collect the wounded and bury the dead who fell at Magersfontein. Brig. Gen. Wauchope, who led the Highland Brigade, was found dead near the trenches, shot in the chest and thigh. A few wounded were found near the trenches. Several wounded Boers were taken to the British hospital.

The side of the hill and the immediate neighborhood of the Boer trenches showed dead bodies all about. One wounded Boer informed a correspondent that their loss was terrible. The whole Scandinavian contingent was destroyed. Judging from information gleaned from the Boer wounded and from prisoners taken in different parts of the field, the Boer losses must exceed 700. The destruction wrought by the naval guns was enormous.

Word was passed along the Boer lines to prepare to retreat at nightfall. All confess that it was their greatest loss during the war.

The British troops have returned to Modder River owing to the lack of water near the position held yesterday.

The Daily Chronicle's Modder River dispatch, which is at variance with all the other reports, represents Lord Methuen's forces as retiring Tuesday on the camp at Modder River as the result of renewed artillery firing that day. The correspondent says:

"Tuesday forenoon the Boers brought heavy guns into action. The British artillery replied, but failed to silence them. Lord Methuen thereupon withdrew his force out of range and concentrated at Modder River."

The correspondent of The Standard at Modder River, describing the fight at Magersforteln, says:

"Six miles had to be covered before the Highland Brigade could reach the Boer stronghold. It is not yet clear through what mischance the force, which was led by guides, came upon the Boer trenches so unexpectedly and so suddenly.

"Beyond question, the Boers were aware of the approach of the British and had prepared to receive them. According to one version, two Highlanders, through nervousness or clumsiness, discharged their rifles prematurely, but it is equally probable that the advance Boer scouts conveyed the intelligence."

"Our men were totally unprepared. They had not even fixed bayonets. The disaster was all the more exasperating because of the consciousness that had the brigade been extended and with bayonets fixed, the trenches might have been successfully rushed with far less sacrifice of life."

"The Highlanders did all that the most gallant troops in the world could do, but it was impossible to face the terrible fire of the Boers. The British artillery again saved the situation, and divides the honors of the day with the Scotchmen. The batteries worked for hours under a galling rifle fire.

According to the Boer stories, it was impossible for the burghers to have escaped fearful loss. One Boer prisoner said a single lyddite shell killed or wounded over seventy Boers, and that two other shells burst over two bodies of Boers ensconced behind the range, doing fearful damage. All agree that the Boers fought throughout with the utmost gallantry. Their sharpshooters seldom missed the mark.

A Seventh Highlander says that while he was lying wounded on the field he saw a Boer, of typical German appearance, faultlesly dressed, with polished top boots, a shirt with silk ruffles, and a cigar in his mouth, walking among the ant hills, picking off the British. This Boer was quite alone, and it was apparent from his frequent use of field glasses that he was singling out officers.

Another wounded Boer says that a lyddite shell, fired on Sunday, fell in the middle of an open-air prayer meeting held to offer supplications for the success of the Boer arms.

All the wounded are full of praise for the treatment they received from the Medical Department on the battlefield.

While the Guards were advancing on the plain, which the Boers were shelling from the adjoining ridges, they encountered and cut up a strong Boer picket posted on a hill for purposes of observation. All the members of the picket were either killed, wounded, or taken prisoners.

A revised list of the total casualties to the British troops at Magersfontein places the number at 832.

There were 650 casualties among the non-commissioned officers and men of the Highland Brigade.

The brigade lost 10 officers killed, 38 wounded and 4 missing.

Of Gen. Methuen's officers 15 were killed and 47 wounded in all, while 5 are missing and 1 is known to have been captured.

The following list of the officers killed or wounded so far as known has been received:

Highland Brigade—Killed: Gen. Wauchope, Lieut. Col. J. H. C. Goode, Capt. Elton, Lieut. Edmonds, Capt. J. R. Clark, Lieut. Cox, Capt. Cowan, Capt. Lamberton, Lieut. Col. Goff, Major Robinson, Capt. Wingate, and Lieut. Cowan.

Wounded: Col. Kelham, Major Berkeley, Major Duff, Capt. Featherstonhough, Capt. Noyes, Capt. Wolfe-Murray, Capt. Richardson, Capt. Campbell, Capt. Gordon, Capt. McNab, Lieut. the Hon. W. C. Baillie, Lieut. Scott, and Lieut. Waterhouse.

Many of the above-mentioned officers are dangerously wounded. The other officers wounded mostly sustained unsevere injuries.

Second Royal Highlanders—Wounded: Lieut. Wauchope, Major Cuthbertson, Capt. Cameron, Lieut. St. J. Harvey, Lieut. Berthon, and Lieut. Tait, who was formerly the amateur golf champion.

Missing—Capt. the Hon. Cumming-Bruce, Capt. Macfarlane, and Lieut. Ramsay.

The Marquis of Winchester of the Coldstream Guards was killed, Capt. J. Sterling, Lieut. Col. Codrington, and Major the Hon. W. Lambton of the same brigade were wounded, and of the rank and file 6 were killed and 46 were wounded.

A partial list of the other casualties is as follows:

Twelfth Lancers—One killed, eighteen wounded.

Ninth Lancers—One killed, nine wounded.

Second Seaforths—Missing, Major K. R. Mackenzie and Capt. Brodie.

Field Artillery—Twenty-one wounded.

Surgeon Major Burtchaell was taken prisoner.

Mounted Infantry—Killed: Major Milton and Major Ray.

CAPE DUTCH MAY REVOLT.

British Defeats Cause Disaffection in South Africa—Loyal Farmers Being Armed.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—"Lord Methuen's check, following Gen. Gatacre's repulse," says the Cape Town correspondent of The Daily News, "has had a most depressing effect upon the Loyalists, who are by no means a growing body. They are filled with dark forebodings. Dutch disaffection is rapidly growing. A large section is restless, and would need but little persuasion to join the Boers.

"There are disturbing reports from the eastern districts of Cape Colony, where many secret meetings have been held. The imperial authorities are arming the loyal farmers in the Stutterheim and Bedford districts."

BOERS DEFEATED BY GEN. FRENCH.

Repulses a Force of 1,800 with Heavy Loss.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—The War Office has received the following dispatch from Gen. Forestier-Walker at Cape Town:

"Gen. French wires, under date of Dec. 13, reporting a skirmish at 4 o'clock in the morning with 1,800 Boers who were advancing southward toward Naauw Poort. The skirmishing continued all the morning, the Boers fighting on a front of fourteen miles. The enemy retired with a loss of forty killed and wounded. Our casualties were one killed, seven wounded, including one officer, and two missing."

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland! Recommended by eminent physicians for purity. —Adv.

RUMORED VICTORY FOR BULLER

London Has Discredited Advices that Ladysmith Has Been Relieved and Many Boers Captured.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—A special dispatch from Pietermartizburg, Natal, says Gen. Buller and Gen. Clery have entered Ladysmith and have captured 10,000 Boers.

A special dispatch from Weenen, Natal, dated Monday, Dec. 11, says that the Ladysmith garrison had made a sortie and destroyed the Modderspruit Bridge.

The War Office has heard nothing of the story of the relief of Ladysmith. The officials do not credit the report, as, they add, the relief of the place at such an early date is believed to be practically impossible.

Firing Heard Near Colenso.

FRERE CAMP, Dec. 13.—Firing can be heard this morning in the direction of Colenso, and an artillery duel is expected today.

TROOPS TO BE HURRIED FORWARD.

Sixth Division Mobilized and Another Ordered Out.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—The War Office this evening made the following announcement:

"The Sixth Division has been mobilized, and four battalions of this division will have embarked by Sunday.

"The Government has also approved of the immediate mobilization of the Seventh Division."

LONDON PRESS FOR ACTION.

Insist that Every Sacrifice Must Now Be Made.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—The Globe says:

"The country is prepared for any sacrifice. In the famous words of Gen. Sheridan, 'All must now go in.'"

The St. James's Gazette says:

"When we have retrieved our defeats and have restored the supremacy of our flag we can criticise and investigate. To-day we must act."

Continuing, the St. James's Gazette urges the Government to take the White Star line steamships, from the Oceanic down, and send another army corps to South Africa.

The Westminster Gazette, a liberal newspaper, which had actively opposed the war, says:

"We are bound to carry the campaign to a successful issue," and adds: "The reckoning with the Government will come later."

The afternoon newspapers of all shades of politics follow the morning newspapers in facing the situation courageously, and in demanding the immediate dispatch of reinforcements. Thus, the Radical Star says:

"The stake the gambler Chamberlain has thrown on the table is not merely South Africa, but the Empire. It is too late to regret the game. We have no choice but to play it, even if it involves sending abroad the militia. Our armies in South Africa must be amply reinforced."

BERESFORD SOUNDS A WARNING.

British Admiral Says More Men Are Needed in Africa.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—Speaking at a Unionist meeting in Hackney, London, this evening, Rear Admiral Lord Charles Beresford said that he long ago told the Secretary of State for War, Lord Lansdowne, that the Government was not sending enough troops to the Transvaal.

"Large reinforcements to all our auxiliaries for fighting," he continued, "must be dispatched immediately, and more ships must be placed in commission in order that Great Britain may be prepared for eventualities. The Boers are a mobile force, and they have heavy modern artillery. We need more quick-firing guns.

"I must say I have never thought that we are sending out enough men. When once it was known that we had to send an army corps, I told Lord Lansdowne—as far back as Nov. 2—that he would not be sending enough. In the Fire Department, when it is thought that four engines are needed to cope with a conflagration, it is a wise plan to send eight. The War Office should have acted on the same principle.

"This war is one of the biggest upon which we have ever embarked, owing to the surrounding political circumstances, and, if necessary, every mother's son among us must go to the front. British pluck and money will win; and then, with equal rights for all, the British flag must fly over the whole of South Africa."

BRITAIN'S DUTY POINTED OUT.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—The Duke of Devonshire, Lord President of the Council of Ministers, speaking in York City this evening, congratulated the country upon the calm it was displaying during a serious crisis and upon the fact that, despite the diversity of political opinion, there was only one voice regarding the duty of the Government to prosecute the war.

"The longer and more arduous the struggle becomes," said His Grace, "the more fixed should be our determination never again to let our African colonies bear the suffering and loss which they are now experiencing."

He deprecated criticisms on British commanders in the field, and, in dilating upon the attitude of foreign nations, he said he thought too much attention had been paid to the comments of foreign newspapers, especially in view of the fact that the attitude of every Power had been strictly correct.

GATACRE REPORTS HIS LOSSES.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—The War Office has received from Gen. Gatacre the following list of casualties, furnished by a correspondent, who was permitted to visit the Boer camp with the Chaplains, and is believed to be reliable:

Second Royal Irish, ten killed, thirty-two wounded.

First East Lancashire, one wounded.

Second Northumberland, twelve killed, twenty-seven wounded.

All the above wounded men are prisoners.

Winston Churchill Has Escaped.

LORENZO MARQUES, Delagoa Bay, Dec. 14.—Winston Churchill, the newspaper correspondent and former officer of the Fourth Hussars, who was captured at the time of the armored train disaster near Estcourt, Nov. 15, has escaped from Pretoria.

Queen Expresses Her Sympathy.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—The Queen has sent a message of deep sympathy to the widow of Gen. Wauchope.

BRITISH CAMPAIGN ANALYZED.

CHICAGO, Dec. 14.—"There is one feature of the war in the Transvaal that is not generally considered," said Gen. Thomas M. Anderson last night, "and that is that the English are violating the military usage by fighting with three armies of invasion." He continued:

"It has always been considered good tactics in wars of invasion to concentrate the invading forces, and the rule is seldom violated. The English campaign against the Boers is being made with three distinct armies, operating in as many parts of the enemy's country. In this case this is made permissible, and is doubtless being done for the reason that not the least important danger for the English to guard against is the invasion of the thus far pacific colonies by the Boers. These colonies are honeycombed with Dutch, and the presence of any considerable number of Boers in them might lead to revolt. This the English must prevent, as well as carry on an offensive campaign, and, if it can be accomplished at all, it will be by attacking from several different points, as is being done."

METHUEN MAY BE SUPERSEDED.

Gen. Sir Charles Warren Likely to Succeed Him.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—Sir Charles Warren, who arrived at Cape Town yesterday, will possibly join Lord Methuen and take command of the combined forces. The newspapers are calling upon the Government to employ the Cunarders as well as the White Star steamers as transports, seeing the urgent necessity for getting more men to the Cape as speedily as possible. Forty thousand men could still be sent from England without calling upon the militia for foreign service. The militia effective is 100,000, and from this body 20,000, carefully selected, could easily be spared for South Africa. Moreover, the colonies are again proffering assistance.

It was freely predicted this morning, even in high military circles, that the campaign will last until June. It was also expected that Gen. Methuen would have to retire south of the Orange River, as it was claimed he could not hold out long at the Modder River, where his food supplies and ammunition were not expected to last over a week. In fact, it was said that his line of communications was probably already cut, and it was claimed that Gen. Gatacre was similarly weakened by his reverse.

The scenes at the War Office this morning when Gen. Methuen's casualties were posted were highly dramatic. There was a steady incursion of anxious inquirers from the moment the doors opened, and there was intense excitement when an official appeared bearing the ominously long lists of names.

The women present crowded eagerly forward and begged for copies of the lists. But the supply was not sufficient, and the official read out the lists. Intense feeling was evident on all the faces, and the pitiable anguish of the bereaved was chastened by the happiness of others in not hearing the names of relatives mentioned. It was a memorable scene. Some of the women were so overcome that they had to be assisted from the room.

WELL-KNOWN FAMILIES MOURN.

Capt. the Hon. Cumming-Bruce, who is reported as missing since the battle of Magersfontein, is evidently Capt. the Hon. James Frederick Hovell-Thurlow-Cumming-Bruce, the heir to the Barony of Thurlow. He is the eldest son of the Right Hon. Thomas John, fifth Lord Thurlow, who is a Pricy Councillor and a Fellow of the Royal Society. He married Lady Elma Bruce, daughter of the eighth Earl of Elgin and Kincardine.

Capt. Hovell-Thurlow-Cumming-Bruce was born July 24, 1867. After passing through the Royal Military Academy at Sandhurst he entered the Black Watch, or Royal Highlanders, as a subaltern. He married in 1891 Miss Constance Clifton, daughter of the late Thomas Henry Clifton of Lytham Hall, Lancashire.

The Thurlows are an old and wealthy Norfolk family. The present holder of the title was formerly a well-known diplomatist, and was well liked in Washington, where he was private secretary to the Minister in 1865-6. In 1886 he was Paymaster General of England.

SAYS BOERS FIGHT FOR GOD.

The annual banquet of the Eleventh Army Corps Association was held in the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night. Col. A. C. Hamlin, President of the organization, acted as toastmaster. The speakers of the evening included Gen. Franz Sigel, Gen. James R. O'Beirne, Gen. James Grant Wilson, Gen. Egbert Viele, Gen. Horatio C. King, Gen. Grosvenor, and Gen. Nickerson, formerly of the Confederate Army.

In introducing Gen. Nickerson Col. Hamlin said: "We never did love the Confederate Army, but we always respected it." The ex-Confederate officer then made a few complimentary remarks, and was followed by Gen. Grosvenor of Ohio, who spoke about "The Volunteer As He Is—a Real Soldier."

Gen. O'Beirne spoke on the war in South Africa. He said, in part:

"I do not wish to make any comment on the war and the way it is being conducted, but the Boers seem to be taking pretty good care of themselves, according to the reports. The indomitable Dutch spirit of those poor farmers, fighting for their country, which they by their energy have transformed from a wilderness into a garden spot on the face of the earth, is as much to be admired as the struggle our poor, half-starved army made against the same nation more than one hundred years ago.

"But for the stain of blood we could see the Dutch humor that these followers of Oom Paul Krüger have adopted in handling the flower of the British Army in all its splendid panoply. It is not strange that London cannot see through these jokes, and it is a fact that Englishmen are not happy, despite the reports that reach them of hundreds of Boers that are slain and captured.

"Too little is known about this small republic. Those men are fighting for their country and their God. But the odds are not all on one side. There are plenty of arms and plenty of ammunition in the Transvaal, and those struggling heroes who want nothing but their own may still be in the position of him who laughs last."

BRITONS ON THE WAR.

The semi-annual dinner of the British Schools and Universities Club was held at the Holland House last evening. Dr. J. A. Irwin, the President of the club, presided, and the subject of the speeches was how far the colonial co-operation with Great Britain in the prosecution of the present Transvaal war is significant of the eventual consolidation of the British Empire.

After toasts had been drunk to the Queen and to the President of the United States, the Rev. Dr. Edward H. Kraus spoke of the loyalty of Canada at the present time, as evidenced by the sending of a contingent of troops to South Africa. "The heart, the desire, the ambition, the destiny of Canada," he said, "is one with Great Britain, with Australasia, and with the coming confederation in South Africa. England needs her colonial dependencies. She is getting too small, and needs standing room. This war indicates that she needs men—men of her own blood, and her imperial necessity must be satisfied through the establishment of an intercolonial or imperial council chamber.

"Statesmen in this country complain that Great Britain held back the settlement of the Alaskan question too long because of Canadian wishes, but they forget that Canada has risen to the dignity of a nation within a nation. Canadian support of the present war is due simply to the feeling that fellow-subjects of the British crown have been treated with unreasoning cruelty and have been denied the fair rights of men."

R. M. Stuart-Wortley, who was introduced as the brother of one British soldier in Ladysmith and another with Gen. Buller, read a cable message which he received yesterday afternoon from a member of Parliament, saying Ladysmith was safe, and that there was no anxiety about Methuen, who would be reinforced. Continuing, he said:

"The British Empire is at stake, and it does not matter whether it takes 50,000 men or 100,000 men, or half a million. We have got to win, and we shall win."

In regard to the relations between the United States and Great Britain he said:

"We are bound to come together, and when we do, it will not matter what the rest of the world does."

The other speakers included David A. Munro, John Ford, and W. M. Massey. Among those present were Dr. P. Shannon, John Moulson, Duncan McCreary, George G. Ward, and Edward Litchfield.

Last Train for St. Louis and Cincinnati, leaves Grand Central Station every day at 9:20 P. M. via New York Central—Big Four Route.—Adv.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland! Try it. Poland Water Depot, 3 Park Pl., N. Y. —Adv.

Convenient and Near, Pennsylvania Railroad.

West 23d St. Station, by street cars or Penna. R. R. cabs; telephone for cabs, "914—18 Street." —Adv.

Keep Up with the Times by drinking good old Evans' Ale.—Adv.

COLER TO THE CITY CLUB

He Appears Before It as a "Wild Indian of a Democrat."

SAYS RAMAPO SCHEME IS DEAD

Discusses Rapid Transit, a Salt Water Supply System, and Other Municipal Questions.

Controller Coler was the principal guest and speaker at the first dinner of the City Club for the season of 1899-1900, at 19 West Thirty-fourth Street, last night, when the announced subject was "The Municipal Ownership of the Water Supply of the City of New York."

The dining room was comfortably filled, and President Wheeler H. Peckham presided, others at the principal table being Richard Watson Gilder, Prof. Nicholas Murray Butler, F. C. Moore, Dr. Herman M. Biggs, and James R. Burnet.

When coffee was served President Peckham spoke in eulogy of Washington, and then a silent toast was drunk, standing, to the memory of the Father of His Country. Mr. Coler was then introduced as "a member of a political association which, as a whole, has not vigorously commended itself to our admiration." When the laughter following this sally had subsided, Mr. Coler said:

"I do not know that I always agree with the methods of the club in some ways, but I think I do in intent, and a wild Indian of a Democrat coming here and being more or less frank with you may lead to a better understanding all around. I believe in issues rather than men." He then read his address, in which he dealt largely with rapid transit, a salt-water supply system, and other matters outside of the subject of the evening. In part it was as follows:

"There comes a time in the history of municipalities when great problems and grave conditions must be met in a spirit of liberal and progressive statesmanship, else golden opportunities will pass unimproved and return no more. The City of New York has now reached a stage of development where conditions demand a somewhat radical departure from the business and methods that have heretofore prevailed in the conduct of public affairs. The time has come when we must realize that the consolidated city is a great and rich municipality and that it cannot be properly governed and its resources and possibilities developed under regulations designed for a smaller community.

"Under the debt limit provision of our present State Constitution, which applies to this city with the same restrictions that are imposed upon the smallest and poorest village of the interior, we must continue to crawl along in the wake of the tax assessment and wait for private property to grow in value before we can properly develop the public property and provide the general benefits to which the people feel they are justly entitled.

"The city derives a profitable revenue from two great public works, the docks and the water supply. The present water system of the city is a paying investment. By that I mean that after paying the interest on the bonds issued to acquire it and amortizing the principal thereof, there remains a substantial profit over the cost of maintenance.

"Of course this system must be enlarged and extended from time to time, because we are not going to buy any water from the Ramapo Company or any other private corporation, [applause,] but the receipts will increase even more rapidly than the expenditures, and it is only a matter of time when the city will own, free of debt, a vast system of water works that will return to the public treasury a large revenue.

"I believe the city should own the entire water front, and should have the power, as it has the financial ability, to construct the greatest system of docks in the world."

Mr. Coler said of the rapid transit project that while municipal ownership was contemplated and the city would own the property in fifty years without having paid a dollar from direct taxation, yet it all must be charged against the borrowing power of the city, thereby checking improvement in other directions. This, he said, was not intelligent financiering. The time had passed, he added, when the city would dispose of public rights and powers without adequate compensation.

Many questions were put to Mr. Coler after he had concluded, the first being, "Is Ramapo dead?"

"It's dead if Judge Gildersleeve's decision is not upset," he replied.

Mr. Moore, who is a member of the Board of Fire Underwriters, and who followed, did not agree with this. "I have fought this Ramapo scheme off and on for something like twenty years," he said. "It isn't dead, and never will be, I fear."

He compared it to a man he had heard of who had got his liver in such a healthy condition that when the rest of him died they had to kill his liver with a club. "When New York is a deserted village you will still find the Ramapo with a club—the City Club," he said. He, too, advocated salt water mains in the city for fire protection and other uses, but said that they could not be obtained while Ramapo was "hanging on a tree."

Dr. Herman M. Biggs, head of the bacteriological department of the Board of Health, said: "It is almost a truism that an abundant supply of pure water is absolutely necessary to maintain the healthfulness of any community. A guarantee of purity in the water supply is only to be afforded by absolute municipal control, best obtained through municipal ownership. The purity of the water supply is of far too great importance to the inhabitants of any great city to justify its being placed in the hands of any owners but the municipality."

DEAF AND DUMB SCHOOL BURNED

Institute at Edgewood, Penn., Destroyed—500 Pupils Escape.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Dec. 14.—The Western Pennsylvania Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, situated at Edgewood, was destroyed by fire this evening. The 500 pupils in the building were panic-stricken, but the teachers quickly secured control of them and it is believed all were saved. The institute was a large five-story brick building which covered an acre of ground.

The loss is placed at $150,000, with insurance of $100,000. The cause of the fire, while not positively known, is believed to have been a bursted gas pipe. While the confusion and excitement was great, there were no accidents to pupils or teachers.

Officials of the institute say the school will be rebuilt at once.

The pupils are being taken care of temporarily at the Home for Aged Couples, which is close by, and at the homes of the residents of Wilkinsburg. Definite arrangements will be made for their disposition tomorrow.

ENGLAND WANTS OUR GOLD.

The Bank of England Raises the Buying Price of Eagles.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—The Bank of England has raised the buying price for United States gold coin to 76s. 5½d.

The Daily Mail says that a small amount is certain to come from New York.

The Times says: "The Bank of England, while raising the buying price of eagles a half penny, will, it is believed, pay 77s. 9½d. for bar gold, which concession, in connection with the granting of certain facilities in regard to advances, will very likely bring both bars and eagles from New York in fairly large quantities."

"Old Saratoga" Whiskey, made by Rosskam, Gerstley & Co., has been on the market for over a quarter of a century and has not found its equal. Acker, Merrall & Condit sell it.—Adv.

FIRE TAKES THREE LIVES.

Two Women Suffocated and a Man Burned to Death Early This Morning in Brooklyn.

Three persons lost their lives in a fire which occurred at 1:30 o'clock this morning in an old-fashioned farmhouse at 300 South First Street, Brooklyn.

The house stood in the rear of the lot. When the firemen had extinguished the flames it was found that two women had been suffocated and a man had been burned to death.

The names of the victims could not be ascertained, and nothing is known as to the origin of the fire.

KENTUCKY DEMOCRATS ACT.

Committees Recommend Contest Before Legislature to Oust the Governor and Lieutenant Governor.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Dec. 14.—The State Central, Executive, and Campaign Committees of the Democratic Party in secret session voted unanimously to-day to recommend a contest before the Legislature to oust the Republican Governor and Lieutenant Governor, and indorsed the action of the minor candidates in filing their contest before the State Contesting Board.

A committee consisting of ex-Gov. J. M. McCreary and four other prominent Democrats was appointed to draft resolutions in accordance with the vote of the committees.

MORE NEW YORK CENTRAL STOCK

Company Decides to Increase It to $115,000,000.

ALBANY, Dec. 14.—The stockholders of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company voted at a meeting held in this city to-day to increase the capital stock of the company from $100,000,000, divided into 1,000,000 shares of the par value of $100 each, to $115,000,000, divided into 1,150,000 shares of the par value of $100 each. There was no opposition to the addition of the resolution providing for the increase.

The stockholders will hold another meeting in this city Dec. 28 to pass upon the lease of the Boston and Albany. It is not expected that there will be any opposition to the ratification of the lease.

DWIGHT L. MOODY IS WORSE.

Complications Cause His Physicians Much Anxiety.

WEST NORTHFIELD, Mass., Dec. 14.—Dr. N. P. Wood, the family physician of Dwight L. Moody, the evangelist, issued the following bulletin this afternoon:

"Dwight L. Moody has not been as well during the past few days. Complications have arisen which have caused much anxiety. His lower extremities are swelling, and albuminuria has appeared, which is considered to be due to the heart trouble. Dr. Frederick C. Shattuck was called in consultation on Wednesday. He is quite hopeful of ultimate recovery. Mr. Moody is confined to his room, and sees only his family and most intimate friends."

SWISS MINISTER'S GENEROSITY.

Gave $5 to a Colored Woman Who Had Lost That Amount.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The Swiss Minister has acquired a pleasant notoriety by an act of Christmas generosity that was observed yesterday. Mrs. Mary Friedman, the wife of a poor laborer living at Anacostia, a suburb of Washington, was in a Seventh Street shop to make some purchases. Mr. Ploda arrived while she was making known a loss of five dollars with some indications of distress.

He listened, while she related with great minuteness the circumstances of her loss, and saw her start to return home in a hysterical condition. He followed her to the door and, stopping her, pressed her to accept from him the gift of a five-dollar bill to make good her loss. Mr. Ploda was not known by the woman, but he was recognized by some of the clerks in the shop, who soon made his action known.

HARDWARE COMPANY'S TROUBLE

The H. D. Smith Concern of Meriden, Conn., in Financial Straits.

Special to The New York Times.

MERIDEN, Conn., Dec. 14.—The H. D. Smith Company, manufacturers of carriage hardware at Southington, capitalized at $200,000, is in financial straits. A meeting of five of the principal creditors was held to-day to devise plans for continuing the business without recourse to a receivership. The principal creditors are the Southington National Bank, the Southington Savings Bank, and the Bristol Savings Bank, but a statement of either liabilities or assets is refused.

The company is one of the pioneers of the carriage hardware industry, and all the stockholders with one exception are members of the Smith family. Since the death of H. D. Smith, the founder, about a year ago, there has been friction in the management, and this is said to be the primary cause of the present trouble.

E. P. Hotchkiss, Secretary of the company, said to-day: "We hope to be permitted to go along, although we admit we are in financial straits. Business is good. We have lots of orders, a large amount of important goods and book accounts that place the company in a position to meet all liabilities if sufficient time allowance is given us."

May Boycott Union Stock Yards.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 14.—A boycott against the Chicago Union Stock Yards is being discussed by live stock shippers of the Southwest as a result of Judge Kohlsatt's opinion in the $2 per car switching charge made by the Western roads entering this city. The original accusation was made against the railroads by the Union Stock Yards Company, and the railroads, in turn, advanced the fee and tacked it on to the charges made for transporting live stock. Cattlemen in the Southwest are unanimous in declaring that the shippers will take strong action on the question in both the State and National conventions of their associations. It is hinted that a general boycott will be declared against the Chicago yards.

Germans Want American Fruit.

BERLIN, Dec. 14.—In view of the circular sent by the Prussian Government to the Chamber of Commerce and other bodies, inquiring as to the desirability of a duty on fruit, the Society of Hamburg Fruit Dealers has adopted a resolution declaring emphatically that American fruit is indispensable there and protesting energetically against a duty. The Hamburg Chamber of Commerce is known to be of the same opinion and will take a similar course. Imports of American apples are said to be increasing, with lowering prices, and therefore the poorer classes are now able to enjoy the fruit.

Advance in Price of Stoves.

CHICAGO, Dec. 14.—An advance of a full 25 per cent. in the price of stoves and ranges has been decided on by the Association of Stove Manufacturers now in session here. The advance will take effect Jan. 1. It is claimed the advance was made necessary by the increased prices of iron and steel.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland! Pure, sparkling, delicious. Telephone 118 Cort. —Adv.

Three Fast Express Trains To Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, and St. Louis every day via Pennsylvania Railroad. See time table.—Adv.

THE FIGHT FOR MOLINEUX

Handwriting Expert Kinsley Now Under Cross-Examination.

ADMITS HE KEPT NO RECORDS

Mr. Weeks Endeavors to Show Loose Methods in His Handling of the Exhibits.

After having been on the stand intermittently for five days under the direct examination of Assistant District Attorney Osborne, William J

There is also erratic punctuation and lack of punctuation."

"Do you not find," said Foreman Martin, "that there is more attention paid to the punctuation in the Barnet and Cornish letters than in the admitted letters?"

"No, I do not," said the witness. "It is erratic throughout."

CROSS-EXAMINATION BEGUN.

In response to a question by another juror the witness said he found that the dollar mark was made usually with one vertical stroke instead of two, as is the usual fashion. Juror Thomson asked Mr. Kinsley if he had formed his opinion from what he had seen in the letters or from what the prosecution had told him. He replied emphatically that the letters had been his guide. Mr. Weeks then began the cross-examination.

"Have you stated fully all the reasons for your conclusions?" was Mr. Weeks's first question.

"No, I have not," was the reply.

"Let us have them, then. You say there are others?"

"There are."

"Yet you said a moment ago that you had done."

"Yes; but you started me going again."

"I'll withdraw the question," said Mr. Weeks.

"I protest," cried Mr. Osborne. "I want Mr. Weeks to be fair, and to give the witness an opportunity to answer." Then for ten minutes there was a wrangle, in which each side accused the other of unfairness.

"You talked until you were tired when you were asked to give your reasons in detail," resumed Mr. Weeks.

"No," said the witness, with a laugh. "I thought I had given enough reasons, and that every one else was tired."

"Did you mean that you had said all you wanted to say?"

"I did not."

"Have you fully stated your reasons for not giving all your reasons?"

Mr. Osborne was on his feet in a minute, ready with a protest, but it was not needed.

"I object to that question," said the expert. "It makes it look as if you meant I was not willing to tell all the truth. I had no intention of trapping you."

"Don't flatter yourself," retorted Mr. Weeks. "Your traps will catch no one."

The witness was then allowed to go on and state the other reasons for his belief. He said there were dozens of breaks that Mr. Osborne did not even call attention to, and four peculiarities to which he [the witness] had not referred. One, he said, was the peculiar way in which "Forty-second Street" was written in the Barnet letters, and in the admitted handwriting of the defendant.

"Describe it," said Mr. Weeks.

"The figures '4' and '2' are written with the 'nd' above the line, and there are two strokes under it."

COMPENSATION OF EXPERTS.

Mr. Weeks brought out at this point the fact that Mr. Kinsley was receiving $25 a day for his services. "I am following the precedent established by Mr. Carvalho," said the witness, and there was another excited wrangle between counsel. "Some newspapers say," he went on with a laugh, "that some experts get $100 a day."

"But as you have steady work, you are satisfied with $25 a day," retorted the counsel for the defense.

Mr. Kinsley then went on to explain the points of similarity in the capital "S" in the letters, and in the letter "x" in "box" where it occurred in the Barnet letters. (These are all addressed to "Box 217, 257 West Forty-second Street, New York City.")

"When and where did you first see Exhibit A, the address on the poison package?" askekd Mr. Weeks.

"In Elizabeth, N. J., on Sunday, Jan. 1, 1898."

"Who brought it?"

"Detective Sergt. McCafferty."

"How was it brought?"

"In an inclosed envelope."

"What else was brought to you?"

"Five scraps of handwriting."

"Are any of them in evidence?"

"I believe not."

"Are you not sure?"

"I cannot remember distinctly."

"Yet you have stated that all of the samples of handwriting of the defendant that you examined are incorporated in the exhibits. How is that?"

Mr. Kinsley dodged the question, and Mr. Osborne came to his aid with an explanation, under protest by Mr. Weeks. The counsel for Molineux did not press the question. Mr. Kinsley said he turned all the samples he then received back to the police as not being sufficient on which to base an opinion. A little while later he said he thought he had these scraps still in his possession, and he promised Mr. Weeks that he would bring them to court to-day.

"Was there any writing of the defendant among that which was given you at that time?" asked Mr. Weeks.

"I did not know it as such at that time."

"Did you not know at that time whose writings the samples given to you were?"

"Not at that time."

"Have you learned since?"

"I have learned who wrote three of the samples."

"Who was it?"

"J. Morton Riggs, Molineux, and Cornish."

"Were not two of the samples in a feminine hand?"

"Two of them had that appearance. I still have those, I think, and will bring them with me to-morrow."

"Did you not testify that samples of Mrs. Rogers's handwriting were submitted to you on that Sunday?"

"I did not say so. They were not submitted at that time, if I remember rightly."

NEW EXHIBIT IN THE CASE.

"What kind of envelope was that in which the samples were inclosed?"

"It was an envelope, if I remember correctly, on which was written 'Mr. John D. Adams, addressed.'"

"I call on the prosecution to produce Exhibit R in evidence before the Coroner," said Mr. Weeks.

Mr. Osborne conducted a search among his papers, and finally brought forth an envelope which had not yet figured in the trial. It bore the printed address of Morris Hermann & Co., Newark, N. J., and had written on it "Mr. John D. Adams, addressed."

"Was there anything in that envelope at the time you received it?"

"I cannot remember distinctly, but my impression is that there was nothing in it."

"Did it not contain the following letter?" asked Mr. Weeks, reading:

"My Dear Adams: Although I have resigned from the K. A. C., do not for one moment suppose that I wish it other than success. I entertain the highest personal regard for its officers. But I have been a disturbing element in its councils, because (and with the very best intentions) I have opposed what I am confident is a very wrong policy, that of allowing an employe to use the club for personal advertisement, and to get even with gentlemen who displease him. This I am not in sympathy with. Believe me, it is better that I resign, which I do regretfully. I hope you will show this to Mr. Ballentine that he may know how I stand in this matter. Wishing you all the compliments of this happy season, I am yours, most cordially,

ROLAND MOLINEUX.

The letter was dated Newark, N. J., Dec. 24, 1897, and was written on letter paper bearing the heading of Morris Hermann & Co.

"Now, I ask you was not that letter inclosed in that envelope?" said Mr. Weeks.

"I am of the impression that it was not. I think I got that letter later," said Mr. Kinsley.

"But you are not positive in that statement?"

"Not entirely."

"When you received the address on the poison package, did you not know that it was in some way connected with the death of Mrs. Adams?"

"Yes."

"You had read about the case in the newspapers?"

"I had."

"Had you seen what purported to be a fac-simile of that address printed in a newspaper?"

"No, I had not."

Mr. Weeks called on Mr. Osborne to produce the "fake" fac-simile which a newspaper published and after much search it was found. It is radically different from the genuine address. It and the envelope were put in evidence by the defense.

THE WRITINGS NOT MARKED.

"You understood that the address was an important document?" continued Mr. Weeks.

"I did."

"Did you make any memoranda of that or the other scraps handed you?"

"I did not."

"You put no marks of identification upon them?"

"I did not."

"Nor any marks of identification upon the poison package address?"

"No."

"Do you remember if there were any names on the scraps of writing given you?"

"I do not remember."

"You saw the address of Morris Hermann & Co. on the envelope which was given you," said Juror Foster. "Did you know at that time that Mr. Molineux was in the employ of that firm?"

"I did not. I knew absolutely nothing of him at that time."

"You knew it the next day, did you not?" asked Mr. Weeks.

"I cannot remember the date."

"Do you not remember reading something about Molineux in the newspapers at that time?"

"Yes, I remember a heading," said the witness with a laugh. "It read, 'The Police Want Roland Burnham Molineux.'"

"That was on Jan. 2, 1899," said Mr. Weeks. "You knew then where the defendant was employed?"

"I think I did."

"Then it was not until you knew that Molineux was in the employ of Hermann & Co. and not until you knew of his connection with the case that you gave an opinion?"

"That is right," said the witness, just as Mr. Osborne interposed an objection.

"He didn't give an opinion until months after," said Mr. Osborne, for the benefit of the jury, and the Recorder warned him.

Mr. Weeks then drew from the witness the statement that he made no distinguishing marks on any exhibits that came to him later and that he kept no record of the dates when they came into his possession. He said he used some and discarded others, as he found them useful, and that they were later marked by the District Attorney. He was asked to bring samples of the writings he had examined, and Mr. Osborne said if he did so they would fill the courtroom. They consisted, he said, of writings of all the Knickerbocker Athletic Club employes and many others, and to get them would be impossible.

Mr. Weeks then told the witness to bring with him to-day the scraps of writings which he still had and which came to him on Jan. 1, and also to bring his letter copying book. After some argument the witness promised to do as requested, and the session closed.

"Vive L'Empereur"

WATERLOO, June 18th, 1815.

By François Flameng.

The Remarque Proofs

Etched by

Auguste Boulard,

Have just been received.

WILLIAM SCHAUS,

204 Fifth Avenue (Madison Square).

IRVING PLACE THEATRE'S BILL.

Presentation of Ernest von Wildenbruch's "Haubenlerche."

Ernest von Wildenbruch's play entitled "Haubenlerche" was presented last night at the Irving Place Theatre. Lena Schmalenbach, the principal character, is employed in the paper mill of August Langenthal, who intends to marry her. Lena, however, has promised to become the wife of Paul Ihlefeld, a foreman at the factory. The proprietor's brother, a shiftless youth, insults Lena and his action forces the mill owner to confess his love for the girl and request her hand in marriage. Though surprised at the honor, she feels unhappy, as she loves the foreman. Her uncle, an old rag-picker, urges her to accept her employer's proposal, and thus be enabled to send her poor, invalid mother to the seashore. Lena consents. The affected foreman decides to leave the factory when he hears of the engagement.

Then the shiftless brother of the mill owner, anxious to prevent the marriage, persuaded Lena to consent to flee to Berlin, promising that her former sweetheart will follow and marry her there. The girl meets the tempter at midnight to begin the journey. When in his room he tries to get her intoxicated. Through the window she suddenly sees her former sweetheart and immediately joins him. The commotion attending her escape rouses Langenthal. Learning the situation, he releases the girl from her engagement and gives his consent to her union with Paul Ihlefeld. The title role was played by Miss Emmy Schroth. The other principal parts were represented by Mrs. Wilhelmine Schlüter, Miss Martha Schiffel, Julius Ascher, Paul Faber, Rudolph Klein-Rhoden, and Rudolph Senius.

GRAND OPERA TENOR CHALLENGED.

Edouard de Reszke's Representative Resents Salezu's Reply to Criticism.

Some of the artists who are to appear in the season of grand opera about to begin at the Metropolitan Opera House are at odds with Maurice de Nevers, a representative of Edouard de Reszke.

M. de Nevers, according to the artists concerned, remarked in Boston that there were no tenors in the present Grau Company. MM. van Dyck, Alvarez, Dippel, Salignac, and Saleza felt that this was aimed at them, and took exception to it. As the representative of his companions, M. Saleza called M. de Nevers to account.

Mr. Grau tried to arrange a peaceful settlement of the affair by bringing the tenor and M. de Nevers together in his office. Instead of appearing there, M. de Nevers, it is understood, sent a letter of apology to the members of the company. M. Saleza replied by forbidding M. de Nevers ever to address him under any circumstances. The tenor's note was regarded as an insult, and M. de Nevers notified him that his seconds would call upon him in Paris next March.

In his apartments at the Hotel Normandie yesterday the tenor expressed surprise that the affair had become public. He has not as yet decided what he will do regarding M. de Nevers challenge.

"In my opinion," said M. Saleza, "the man does not talk or act like a person who means fight, and furthermore, I do not know anything about his reputation or social standing, and until he can prove himself my equal in these respects it would not be proper for me to take any notice of him."

"Le Pedant Joue" at Cambridge.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 14.—The first public performance of the French play, "Le Pedant Joue," was given by the Cercle Francaise of Harvard in Brattle Hall, Cambridge, to-night. The music was excellent, the play well staged, and there were some good ballets.

Lafayette Dollars Coined.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 14.—The first Lafayette dollar was struck off at the United States Mint in this city to-day. This coin will be presented by the President of the United States to the President of France. This being the one hundredth anniversary of the death of George Washington, it was considered appropriate that the coins should be minted to-day. The second coin struck off was forwarded to Mrs. McKinley, while the third was given to Mrs. Kate Thyson Marr of Washington.

Men Wanted in the Navy.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The navy is still 4,000 men short of the legal maximum, in spite of the best efforts of the recruiting officers. Secretary Long has suggested to Congress that enlistments might be increased by extending to sailors enlisting the benefit of the act allowing to apprentices in similar circumstances a full outfit of clothing. Under the present system the men are kept in debt for months after enlistment by the purchase of the necessary outfit from advance payments.

Wood's Appointment Pleases Cubans.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Dec. 14.—The news of the appointment of Major Gen. Wood as Governor of Cuba was received here with enthusiasm. Even the most bitter Cuban Nationalists agree in praising him as a soldier and an administrator. There is a great deal of speculation regarding his successor in the Governorship of this department, and a universal desire is expressed for a progressive young man of Gen. Wood's type.

Dr. Reid Accepts Call to Brooklyn.

DETROIT, Dec. 14.—The Rev. Dr. John Reid of this city has accepted a call to the Brooklyn Memorial Presbyterian Church at a salary of $5,500 per year. He has had the offer under consideration for some time.

Orders in Favor of Queens' Teachers.

Justice Garretson, in Long Island City, yesterday granted sixteen orders directing the city authorities to show cause why writs of mandamus should not issue compelling them to pay the salaries of the teachers in the schools in Long Island City, Jamaica, and Flushing.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

WEST OPPOSES NEW YORK

Objects to Apparent Selling of the National Convention.

CHICAGO HAS STRONG CHANCE

Republican Committeemen Fear that Mr. McKinley Cannot Afford to be Renominated Near Wall Street.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—In the fight for the Republican National Convention New York's prospects are not bright, unless conditions suddenly change.

Some of the Western men present an argument against New York that must be felt to be embarrassing. They say that, while the Republicans seem reasonably sure of winning next year, it will not do to send the convention to a city that may get it by outbidding other seekers for it. To have the matter of selection conducted as an auction would be bad, but to allow New York to be the highest bidder would be doubly unfortunate. Said a Western member of the National Committeee, who would not be quoted: "The Republican Party is strong enough to take some chances, but it does not seem wise to me to hold the convention in New York and to have the country ring with the cry of the opposition that the President, the friend of the bankers, desired to get his renomination in Wall Street."

This sentiment, if anything in the way of sentiment, will keep the convention from New York. Chicago is pretty nearly strong enough, before the poll, to win. New York will be likely to help Chicago if it cannot win for itself.

New York has been in evidence all day, and its force of representatives was increased this afternoon by the arrival of many members of the committee appointed to secure the convention. Not all the committee to speak for New York has yet arrived, but most of those appointed are here or will be present to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock, when the National Committee meeting assembles at the Arlington.

The committee includes Thomas C. Platt, United States Senator; Chauncey M. Depew, United States Senator; Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff, B. B. Odell, Gen. E. A. McAlpin, Elihu Root, Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy, Gen. A. G. McCook, Henry W. Cannon, Charles A. Moore, William L. Strong, William Brookfield, Cornelius N. Bliss, Levi P. Morton, Gen. Howard Carroll, Col. J. J. Astor, Gen. W. C. Wallace, Brayton Ives, Gen. C. H. Collis, Col. John W. Vrooman, Gen. B. E. Tremaine, Wilbur F. Wakeman, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, George Bidwell, Gen. James M. H. Varnum, Lemuel E. Quigg, Cornelius Van Cott, John Claflin, Frank S. Witherbee, Job E. Hedges, Chester Griswold, Alfred Ray, William Barbour, R. A. C. Smith, F. B. Gibbs, Louis F. Payn, Louis Stern, George C. Boldt, James H. Breslin, Francis B. Thurber, Col. Joel B. Erhardt, Gen. Samuel Thomas, William Berri, Dr. A. H. Doty, John H. Starin, Philip B. Low, A. B. Rogers, Frederick P. Morris, L. G. Bloomingdale, James Talcott, William Muir, Aaron Vanderbilt, Walter B. Atterbury, Col. W. Scott Proskey, Frank Brainard, R. E. A. Door, Simeon Ford, Col. George A. Price, M. J. Dagy, G. Waldo Smith, Frank S. Gardner, William F. McConnell, William E. Pulsifer, the Hon. John Ford, and the Hon. John W. Jacobus.

The Merchants and Manufacturers' Board of Trade was represented by J. A. Heckman, Charles Hauptner, F. T. Hered, and H. A. Patterson.

New York is urging its advantages with industry and confidence. Its many hotels, its traveling conveniences, its neighborhood attractions, its hospitality, are held up to the National Committeemen as worthy of consideration, and they are reminded that as New York, of all the large cities, has never been honored by selection as the place for a convention, it should be so favored in a year in which there is not the slightest doubt about who will be named for President, and many reasons for going to the greatest city of the country to make the ticket. As for Philadelphia, the New York opinion is that the convention might go to New York or to Chicago, but never to the Quaker City.

"If the convention is to go to a suburb of New York," said Gen. Howard Carroll, "send it to Brooklyn or Jersey City, but not to so inconvenient a suburb as Philadelphia."

Gen. Carroll said that New York had prepared to undergo an expense of $150,000 on account of the convention. If more money was necessary to assure the success of the convention, the men who were determined to secure the prize would not stop to any reasonable expense to justify New York's pretensions in trying to obtain an honor never yet accorded to it.

The most buoyant delegation of "boomers" to-day, and easily the most confident to-night, are those from Philadelphia. They have come here in large numbers, have fitted up their room, which is advantageously located, with cheerful banners, and hospitable sentiments of welcome, and their boomers, headed by Mayor Ashbridge, have been unceasing in their efforts to induce the convention to renominate Mr. McKinley in the City of Brotherly Love. The Philadelphia confidence seems to have been inspired very largely by the report that a "deal" had been made with the opponents of the Payne resolution, calling for a reapportionment of delegates upon the basis of Republican votes cast in the last Presidential election, by which votes for Philadelphia were to be given for votes against reducing the number of Southern delegates to the National Convention.

While this arrangement, said to have been made, is denied by some of the leaders who have been mentioned as parties to it, the report unquestionably stimulated the advocates of Philadelphia. They have worked briskly since morning, only checked by occasional disquieting reports that came from friends of committeemen, who declared that all reports about pledges on any ground were to be received with caution. But the Philadelphia badges, dainty little affairs, easily pinned upon the coat, were to be seen everywhere.

Chicago is now fairly well represented by a committee that has not brought badges, that is not bidding for the convention, that is not apparently anxious to get it, but is very willing to receive it, and calmly confident that Chicago will be the choice after the representations of Philadelphia and New York have been fully heard. Early in the day the report was circulated that Chicago would make conditions to which the members of the National Committee could not listen, for a moment. The reported conditions were that Chicago would guarantee a convention hall at an expense of $25,000, and would bear other burdens at some cost, but that it was expected that a sufficient number of tickets would be demanded to enable the committee from Chicago to assure subscribers that they would be able to recoup from the sale of the tickets.

Mr. Sam Raymond, who is a leading man in the delegation of Chicago citizens, said to-night that he was the only man who could say what were the terms upon which Chicago wished to have the convention; that the report about the demand for tickets was so and not so. Chicago certainly expected to receive some tickets to the convention, if it provided the hall at its own expense. But it was not here to outbid anybody, and it was here to offer what it considered fair terms.

The prospect for the adoption by the National Committee of the much and long-talked-of Payne proposition is, according to Mr. Payne better than ever before. Indeed, Mr. Payne says that he has enough votes to put it through, and send it to the convention with a favorable report. Col. McClure of Arkansas, the leading opponent of it, indicates the weakness of the opposition by asserting that Payne has but twenty-three votes, which is only three less than a majority. Southern men who would not openly advocate the proposition admit that it is equitable and patterned after the common method of apportionment of representation.

There was a decidedly prominent "boom" to-day for Lieut. Gov. Woodruff for Vice President. The New York Republicans who were working with Mr. Woodruff to win the convention for their city, came in contact with it, and inspected it with smiles and complacency. Senator Hanna watched it float about the Arlington, but had no comment to make. Indeed, he has had no comment upon anything, being quite noncommittal as to convention place, with the rumor that he, in sympathy with the Administration, is for Chicago without desiring to prejudice the chances of any other city.

THE FIGHT AGAINST GARDINER.

Deputy Attorney General and City Club Men in Conference.

Deputy Attorney General John C. Coyne was in the city yesterday, and for several hours was in conference with members of the City Club in reference to the charges which have been preferred against District Attorney Gardiner, and which will be heard by Ansley Wilcox of Buffalo, whom Gov. Roosevelt designated for this purpose.

Those present at yesterday's conference with Mr. Coyne were the Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, Fulton McMahon, Arthur F. Cosby, and James W. Pryor. The evidence which will be presented at the hearing was carefully gone over, and the case of the prosecution mapped out. Mr. Coyne will handle the case, as the Governor requested the Attorney General to take charge of the matter and prosecute the charges against the District Attorney.

Mr. Pryor said that the hearing probably would commence Jan. 3, if the trial of Roland B. Molineux is finished by that time.

Union League Club Meeting.

Secretary of War Elihu Root presided at the regular monthly meeting of the Union League Club last night. Ten new members, one of whom is Abner McKinley, were elected. The following committee was selected to nominate officers for next year: Robert M. Gallaway, George B. Fowler, Henry S. Wilson, Nathaniel A. Prentiss, James H. Dunham, George Blagden, and William Carpenter. It is announced that Mr. Root had refused to accept the nomination for President of the club for another term.

WISHES RULING ON FREE SILVER.

State of Colorado Will Carry Question Into Court.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Colo., Dec. 14.—After studying on their plans for months the United States Monetary League, with the aid of the State authorities, will test the law regarding free coinage. A. W. Rucker of Denver, President of the league, will conduct the suit. The case will come up by the United States Monetary League giving the State of Colorado as a present a solid silver brick of 100 ounces and representing $100 at par ratio.

The State thereupon will send the brick to the United States Mint at Washington with the demand that it be coined into 100 silver dollars.

"This demand, of course," says Mr. Rucker, "will be refused. Upon the refusal suit will be entered in the United States Supreme Court, for we have a right, under the Constitution, to demand that the bullion be coined. The question will be raised as to where the Constitution lands us. The suit will be brought in the name of the State of Colorado to secure more rapid action than otherwise would be given it."

HARVARD CLASS DAY OFFICERS.

W. A. M. Burden Elected First Marshal by the Senior Class.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 14.—The elections for the class day officers of the senior class at Harvard were held to-day. The polls will be open again to-morrow for the election of the various committees. The officers elected to-day are as follows:

First Marshal—W. A. M. Burden; Second Marshal—F. L. Higginson; Third Marshal—W. A. Read; Secretary—Eliot Spalding; Orator—Bolling; Poet—Arensberg; Ivy Orator—Seasongood; Chorister—Swain; Odist—Brooks.

Burden is first in his class and Captain of this year's football team. Higginson of Boston is President of the Hasty Pudding Club and Captain of this year's and last year's crews. Reid plays left guard on the football team. He comes from Chicago. Spalding of Cambridge is manager of this year's football team and business manager of The Harvard Crimson. Bolling was on the Yale debating team last year, and is President of the Weld Boat Club. Swain played right end last year on the 'Varsity football team, and is leader of the 'Varsity Glee Club.

Offers Free Coffee to Firemen.

The Women's Auxiliary of the Church Temperance Society, which maintains the "Owl" and "Wayside Inn" lunch wagons, and of which Mrs. Julia Bowdoin is President, has asked permission of the Fire Department to dispense free coffee to the firemen at serious fires which may occur this Winter. The matter has been referred to Chief Croker.

Divorce for Mrs. John F. Gaynor.

Justice Giegerich, in the Supreme Court, yesterday granted a decree of absolute divorce to Mrs. Carrie B. Gaynor from her husband, John F. Gaynor. He also awarded Mrs. Gaynor $10,000 in cash and $150 a month alimony. The Gaynors were married at the Coleman House on Sept. 2, 1890, by Alveret C. Preston. They have no children.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Rain, turning to snow; easterly winds, shifting to westerly.

Typical Winter weather prevailed last night, except in the Atlantic and East Gulf States, and marked high pressure and low temperature were general, except in the Upper Ohio Valley and lower lake region, which were covered by a moderate storm that had moved rapidly northeastward from the West Gulf Coast since yesterday morning. A temperature of 20 degrees below was recorded at Valentine, Neb., yesterday morning, and freezing weather extended into Central Texas. There have been general though mostly light snows in the Upper Mississippi Valley and lake region, and rains south of the Ohio River and in the West Gulf States. There were also light showers in the extreme Northwest. A marked depression is central off the North Pacific Coast, and there have been general rains on the coast as far south as Central California and also snow in the northern plateau.

It will be much colder to-day in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, with heavy frost in Northern Florida to-night and light frost in Central Florida. It will also be colder to-day on the Upper Ohio Valley, Middle Atlantic States, and New England, except in Maine. The storm on the North Pacific Coast will doubtless move eastward, but with diminished intensity on account of the close proximity of a marked high area in the British Northwest. The high area in connection with the general high pressure in the interior of the country will cause a continuance of the cold weather throughout the country for several days. It will rain to-day in the South Atlantic States, followed by clearing weather, rain in the Middle Atlantic and South New England States will turn into snow, and be followed by fair weather to-morrow. In Northern New England it will snow to-day and be generally fair to-morrow. Snow is also indicated for to-day in the extreme Northwest, Wyoming, and Western Colorado, probably extending to-morrow through Eastern Colorado and Kansas. On the Atlantic Coast easterly winds will shift to westerly by to-night, becoming fresh to brisk. Cold wave signals are displayed at Kalispel, Havre, Helena, Montana; Eastern Texas, except at Abilene, Ark.; Northern Louisiana, Vicksburg, and Western Tennessee.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1898.	1899.	TIMES. 1899.
3 A. M.	16	38	41
6 A. M.	13	36	38
9 A. M.	16	35	40
12 M.	22	40	48
3 P. M.	25	43	44
6 P. M.	25	42	40
9 P. M.	24	38	42
12 P. M.	22	40	43

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the Street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	41⅞
Weather Bureau	40
Corresponding date 1898	20
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	36

The maximum temperature yesterday was 45 degrees at 3 P. M., and the minimum 35 degrees at 7 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. and at 8 P. M. was 68 per cent. The barometer at 8 A. M. read 30.30 and at 8 P. M. 30.20.

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"A harmonious creation of art."

"An inspiration to a musical temperament."

"Supports the voice most admirably."

"The achievements of Albert Weber, Senior, in the realm of tone production, like the violin masterpieces of Cremona, still stand unrivalled."

In addition to the regular styles of Grands and Uprights in the choicest woods, we are displaying some special designs in LOUIS XIV., RENAISSANCE, and COLONIAL cases, and will give estimates on other designs conforming to any architectural requirements.

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Old instruments taken in exchange.

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ONLY ONE 5¢ CIGAR

AT THE HOTELS.

IMPERIAL.—Deputy Attorney General J. H. Coyne, Albany.

HERALD SQUARE.—State Senator C. R. Parker of Rochester; Prince David Kamanawahon, Col. S. J. Parker, and George D. Gear, Honolulu.

HOFFMAN.—Gen. Julian S. Carr, Durham, N. C.; ex-United States Senator Edward Murphy, Jr., Troy; ex-Attorney General Simon W. Rosendale, Albany; John Austin Stevens, Newport, R. I.

MURRAY HILL.—Ex-Senator Amasa J. Parker, Albany; D. N. Lockwood, Buffalo; Major J. R. Graham, Norwood, England.

WALDORF.—A. Humphreys Owen, British Embassy, Washington; Chester A. Langdon, Duluth.

FIFTH AVENUE.—Congressman Charles H. Grosvenor, Ohio; Major George B. Fox, Cincinnati.

ALBEMARLE.—Judge John Davis, Washington.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Fahy, J., & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; J. S. Graham, millinery, 96 Grand Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Lit Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; W. Lazarus, clothing, 96 Spring Street; Belvedere House.

Weinbaum & Joseph, Nashville, Tenn.; H. S. Weinbaum, notions, 576 Broadway; Colonnade Hotel.

Graff, A., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; A. Graff, carpets; Albemarle Hotel.

Kann, S., Sons & Co., Baltimore, Md.; S. Kann, domestics, 467 Broadway, Herald Square Hotel.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; C. Copp, linens and white goods, 2 Walker Street; Hotel Albert.

Youngstown Dry Goods Company, Youngstown, Ohio; W. C. Stitt, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; E. M. Nieswanger, dress goods and silks, 2 Walker Street; Hotel Imperial.

Pittsburg Dry Goods Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; G. F. Newell, hosiery, gloves and furnishing goods, 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Waldman Brothers, Albany, N. Y.; L. J. Waldman, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Masten, W. L., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; W. I. Marten, cotton piece goods; Hotel Imperial.

Miller, Daniel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; J. M. Easter, domestics; Hotel Imperial; T. K. Miller, Jr., prints; St. Denis Hotel.

Delaplain Dry Good Company, Wheeling, West Va.; H. Quarrier, dress goods and woolens, 95 Franklin Street, Albemarle Hotel.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; J. A. Reynolds, laces; 454 Broome Street.

McCarthy, D., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; D. McCarthy, dry goods, 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Connell & Co., Scranton, Penn.; J. L. Connell, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.

Hower & Higbee, Cleveland, Ohio; C. F. Hower, dry goods; Grand Hotel.

Filene, William, & Co., Boston, Mass.; E. A. Filene, furnishing goods; Hotel Vendome.

Boston Dry Goods Company, Boston, Mass.; F. F. Baldwin, domestics; W. K. Melcher, Jr., linens and white goods, 8 Greene Street; Stuart House.

Foist, M., Pittsburg, Penn.; clothing; Stuart House.

Johnston & Larimer Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; W. K. Jones, notions, fancy goods, and toys; 258 Church Street.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

3:25 A. M.—289 Pearl Street, A. Frolick; damages, $1,000.

4:45 A. M.—202 East Twenty-ninth Street, John Ryan; damages, $200.

9:45 A. M.—358 Cherry Street, Abraham Kraft; damages slight.

10:00 A. M.—430 West Thirty-second Street, Catharine Fox; damages, $150.

1:20 P. M.—Bainbridge Avenue and Southern Boulevard, Charles Balchelor; damages, $500.

6:20 P. M.—448 West Forty-fourth Street, Robert Montgomery; damages slight.

6:50 P. M.—230 West Seventy-sixth Street, Almara Parlington; damages, $75.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

BRISTOL, Conn., Dec. 14.—The case works of the E. N. Welch Manufacturing Company, clock manufacturers at Forestville were destroyed by fire to-night. Loss, $15,000.

THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

FEATURES TO-MORROW:

200 Books for Gifts.
A List Not Restricted to the Publications of 1899. Classified and Arranged Under the Names of Authors.

Goldwin Smith's New Work.
His "United Kingdom," A Political History, in two volumes. Reviewed by PROF. H. MORSE STEPHENS.

Rubens.
Emile Michel's Work on the First Great Modern Artist. Reviewed by RUSSELL STURGIS.

Bishop Whipple.
His Recollections of a Long and Beneficent Episcopate.

Washington.
Sermons and Obituary Notices at the Time of His Death.—Buried Before His Death Was Generally Known.

James D. Dana.
A Biography of This Perfect Man of Science.

Authors' Good Will as Publishers' Assets.
Recent Improvement in the Relations Between Those Who Write Books and Those Who Manufacture Them—Interesting Suggestions from Stevenson's Letters.

Poe and Mrs. Whitman.
Her Version of His Visit to Providence Given in a Private Letter.

Holiday Books.
Several of the Most Beautiful and Striking Books Especially Prepared for Gifts This Year.

Books on Music.
Reviews of Four Recent Works Dealing with the Piano, the Opera, Beethoven, and Mediaeval Music.

Some Recent Books.
Readers of THE SATURDAY REVIEW Give Their Opinions.

Cuba.
Charles M Pepper's Impressions Obtained During a Residence of Two Years.

THE PRESIDENT ATTACKED

Civil Service League Says He Failed to Keep His Promise.

WOULD NOT EXTEND THE RULES

Had Agreed, the Committee Asserts, to Add More Places to the Classified List Than Were Withdrawn.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 14.—At the opening meeting of the nineteenth annual convention of the National Civil Service League the league attacked the Administration of President McKinley in regard to the order of May 29, removing officers from the list. Secretary George McAneny of New York, in his report, said the league had attempted to find out the facts regarding certain violations of the rules of the service in the Treasury Department of the National Government. He had written, he said, to Secretary Gage for the information, and received a letter in reply, stating that it was not proper to give information to the public which was of a private nature. The matter was taken up by the league, and the following resolution, offered by Charles J. Bonaparte of Maryland, was unanimously adopted:

The league pronounces the action of the Treasury Department in refusing access to public records relating to matters of public concern a violation of the undoubted right of citizens in a free country to learn from official sources how faithfully the public servants they pay administer the laws. The force of the reason assigned for this refusal is gravely impaired by the fact that similar information had been previously furnished to the league by the department under the present Secretary of the Treasury. This refusal exposes as reasonable suspicion the good faith of the officials responsible for it, and suggests the existence of abuses which the records withheld from inspection might disclose, and we demand that this unworthy policy of concealment and secrecy be abandoned.

The Secretary then gave a review of the conversation between President McKinley and a committee from the league, sent to him concerning the order of May 29, when so many offices were removed from the civil service lists. The Secretary said it was the understanding of the league with President McKinley that in case it became necessary for him to issue this order he would add at least as many offices to the classified service as he was compelled to remove. Mr. McKinley was asked, the Secretary said, if he would not comply with a request of this kind and replied as follows:

"It is my intention to include a good many more than those excluded."

"Up to the present time our new additions have been made, which is a matter of great surprise to the league," reported the Secretary. "Later another letter was addressed to the President, calling his attention to the promise which he had made the committee on a former occasion." This communication, which was sent to President McKinley Nov. 16, and not heretofore made public, was, in part, as follows:

Sir: The undersigned, members of the Executive Committee of the National Civil Service Reform League, respectfully invite your attention to the following facts:

In January, 1899, a special committee appointed by the league called upon you for the purpose of remonstrating against your contemplated executive order for excluding certain places from the classified service, and to this committee you expressed your intention of adding other places to the service, greater in number than those excluded. After the promulgation of your order of May 29, under date of Sept. 8, this special committee, consisting of William Dudley Foulke, Richard Henry Dana, and Herbert Welsh, addressed to you the following letter:

The undersigned, as members of a committee of the National Civil Service Reform League, which waited upon you in January, 1899, in regard to your then proposed order for excluding certain places from the classified service, beg to remind you of the fact that in our conversation we expressed the hope that if you found it necessary to make these exclusions you would at the same time include within the classified list, subject to competitive examination, at least as large a number of places as those omitted, so that it might appear that no backward step had been taken.

To this you replied that it was your intention to include a great many more places than those excluded and that you hoped to make the order so comprehensive that the reform of the civil service would then be so complete that no further would need to be done in regard to it.

Our disappointment was therefore great when, upon the appearance of your order, we found not only that the number of exclusions was far greater than had been previously supposed, but that there was none of the inclusions which you had assured us it was your intention to make.

May we not hope that it is still your purpose to make some substantial and important extensions of the present classified system?

We believe that the large number of exclusions made by your order of May 29 from the requirement of competitive examination has been inj

PRESIDENT AT MT. VERNON

Mr. McKinley Eulogizes the Character of Washington.

MASONS JOIN IN CEREMONIES

Many High Government Officials Take Part in Commemorating the Great Patriot's First Centenary.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The most interesting feature of the ceremonies at Mount Vernon to-day in commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of the death of Washington was the speech of President McKinley in eulogy of the character and services of the great statesman. Masons of high degree from all over the United States and Canada, Senators and Representatives in Congress, high officials of the Government, and distinguished private citizens were participants and spectators of the solemn service.

PRESIDENT McKINLEY SPEAKS.

The President said:

"We have met to participate in a service commemorative of the one hundredth anniversary of the death of George Washington. Here in his old home, which he loved so well and which the patriotic women of the country have guarded with loving hands, exercises are conducted under the auspices of the great fraternity of Masons, which a century ago planned and executed the solemn ceremonial which attended the Father of His Country to his tomb. The lodge in which he was initiated, and the one over which he afterward presided as Worshipful Master, accorded positions of honor at his obsequies, are to-day represented here in token of profound respect for the memory of their most illustrious member and beloved brother.

"Masons throughout the United States testify anew their reverence for the name of Washington and the inspiring example of his life. Distinguished representatives are here from all the Grand Lodges of the country to render the ceremonies as dignified and impressive as possible and most cordial greetings have come from across our borders and from beyond the sea.

"Not alone in this country, but throughout the world, have Masons taken interest in the observation of this centennial anniversary. The fraternity justly claims the immortal patriot as one of its members; the whole human family acknowledges him as one of its greatest benefactors. Public bodies, patriotic societies, and other organization, our citizens everywhere, have esteemed it a privilege to-day to pay their tribute to his memory and to the splendor of his accomplishments in the advancement of justice and liberty among men.

"His fair fame, secure in its immortality, shall shine through countless ages with undiminished lustre.'

TRIBUTE TO HIS SAGACITY.

"The struggling Republic, for which Washington was willing to give his life, and for which he ever freely spent his fortune, and which at all times was the object of his most earnest solicitude, has steadily and wonderfully developed along the lines which his sagacity and foresight carefully planned. It has stood every trial, and at the dawn of a new century is stronger than ever to carry forward its mission of liberty. During all the intervening years it has been true, forever true, to the precepts of the Constitution which he and his illustrious colleagues framed for its guidance and government. He was the National architect, says Bancroft the historian, and but for him the Nation could not have achieved its independence, could not have formed its union, could not have put the Federal Government into operation. He had neither precedent nor predecessor. His work was original and constructive, and has successfully stood the severest tests. He selected the site for the capital of the Republic, he founded and gave it the name of the Federal City, but the commission substituted the name of Washington as the more fitting, and to be a perpetual recognition of the services of the Commander in Chief of the Continental Army, the President of the convention which framed the Constitution, and the first President of the Republic. More than seventy millions of people acknowledge allegiance to the flag which he made triumphant. The Nation is his best eulogist and his noblest monument.

"I have been deeply interested and touched by the sentiments of his contemporaries, uttered a hundred years ago on the occasion of his death.

"The Rev. Walter King of Norwich, Conn., in the course of an eloquent eulogy delivered in that city on Jan. 5, 1800, said in part: 'By one mighty effort of manly resolution we were born anew, and declared our independence. Now commenced the bloody contest for everything we held dear. The same Almighty Being by whose guidance we were hitherto conducted beheld us with compassion and saw what we needed—a pilot, a leader in the enterprise we had undertaken. He called for Washington, already prepared, anointed him as His servant with regal dignity, and put into his hands the control of all our defensive operations.

CHARACTER OF THE MAN.

"'But here admiration suppresses utterance. Your own minds must fill out the actual character of the man. A description of the warlike skill, the profound wisdom, the prudence, the heroism, and integrity which he displayed in the character of commander in Chief would suffer many in hands like mine. But this I may say, the eyes of all our American Israel were placed upon him as their savior, under the direction of Heaven, and they were not disappointed.'

"The Rev. Nathan Strong, pastor of the North Presbyterian Church in Hartford, spoke as follows on Dec. 27 1799: 'He was as much the angel of peace as of war; as much respected, as deeply reverenced in the political cabinet for a luminous coolness of disposition, whereby party jealousy became enlightened and ashamed of itself, as he was for a coolness of command in the dreadful moment when empires hung suspended on the fate of battle. His opinions became the opinion of public bodies; and every nation was pleased with himself when he found he thought like Washington. Under the auspices of this great warrior, who was formed by the Providence of God to defend his country, the war was ended and America ranked among the nations. He who might have been a monarch retired to his own Vernon, unclothed of all authority, to enjoy the blessing of being a free, private citizen. This was a strange sight, and gave a new triumph to human virtue—a triumph that hath never been exceeded in the history of the world except it was by his second recess, which was from the Presidency of the United States.'

"And on the day preceding, Dec. 26, 1799, in the course of his memorable funeral oration before both houses of Congress, Major Gen. Lee, then a Representative from the State of Virginia, gave utterance to the noble sentiment, as forceful to-day as in those early years of our National life: 'To the horrid din of battle sweet peace succeeded, and our virtuous chief, mindful only of the common good, in a moment tempting personal aggrandizement, hushed the discontent of growing sedition, and, surrendering his power into the hands from which he had received it, converted his sword into a plowshare, teaching an admiring world that to be truly great you must be truly good.'

ADMIRATION FOR HIM GROWS.

"While strong with his own generation, he is stronger even in the judgment of the generations which have followed. After a lapse of a century he is better appreciated, more perfectly understood, more thoroughly venerated and loved than when he lived. He remains an ever-increasing influence for good in every part and sphere of action of the Republic. He is recognized as not only the most farsighted statesman of his generation, but as having had almost prophetic vision. He built not alone for his own time, but for the great future, and pointed the rightful solution of many of the problems which were to arise in the years to come.

"The Nation needs at this moment the help of his wise example. In dealing with our vast responsibilities we turn to him. We invoke the counsel of his life and character and courage. We summon his precepts, that we may keep his pledges to maintain justice and law, education and morality, and civil and religious liberty in every part of our country—the new as well as the old."

FORMAL CEREMONIES.

The formal ceremonies were elaborately planned and successfully carried out. They were conducted by the Masonic bodies and by the Red Men of the United States. The movement for the day's observance originated in 1893 with the Grand Lodge of Masons of the State of Colorado, the proposition being made by Most Worshipful William D. Wright, Grand Master of Colorado, who was present to witness the carrying into effect of his long-cherished idea. Charge of the ceremonies incident to to-day's commemoration was placed in the hands of the Masons of Virginia, it being in the Old Dominion that Washington was obligated as a Master Mason, and there that he participated enthusiastically in Masonic work and observances.

The officers of the Grand Lodge of Virginia and the membership of Fredericksburg Lodge, in which Washington was made a Mason, and of Washington-Alexandria Lodge, over which he presided as Worshipful Master, had the chief part in the duty of seeing that to-day's observances were appropriate. That the duty was well performed was evidenced by the solemnity and beauty of the ceremonies and by the immense concourse of Masons present. Thousands were in attendance from all parts of the country, and almost every jurisdiction in the United States and a few from foreign countries were represented by some of their grand officers and members.

The visiting Masons, many accompanied by the ladies of their families, congregated in Washington early to-day, and escorted by the Masons and bodies of the District of Columbia, headed by the Grand Lodge of the district, made the pilgrimage to Mount Vernon by boat. The Virginia Masons assembled at Alexandria and thence, escorted by Fredericksburg Lodge and Washington-Alexandria Lodge, as bodies, proceeded to Mount Vernon, also by boat.

At 10 o'clock President McKinley, himself an enthusiastic Mason, accompanied by Secretary of State Hay, Secretary of the Treasury Gage, Secretary of the Navy Long, Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock, Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, and Postmaster General Smith of the Cabinet; Assistant Secretary of the Navy Allen, Major Gen. Miles, Adjt. Gen. Corbin, Secretary Porter, Assistant Secretary Cortelyou, Major John A. Johnston, and Senator W. A. Clark of Montana, Past Grand Master of the State, left Washington on a special electric train for Mount Vernon, arriving there at 11. The Presidential party was greeted by Grand Master Duke of Virginia and by him was escorted to the mansion.

It was nearly an hour and a half afterward before all of the steamers bearing the Masonic bodies arrived. After the President and his Cabinet had reviewed them from a platform on the east front of the mansion, the procession was formed and moved, as on the day of Gen. Washington's funeral, Dec. 18, 1799, to the old vault, where the remains were first deposited. There, in the immediate presence of the grand officers of the various States and the assembled Masons, solemn funeral rites were conducted.

A dirge by the Third Cavalry band was followed by the invocation, preached by the Right Rev. A. M. Randolph, Bishop of the Southern Episcopal Church of Virginia. After music by an octet of the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia, Grand Master A. A. Burnand of Colorado delivered an oration on the life and work of Washington, laying particular stress upon his Masonic life and accomplishments.

CEREMONIES AT THE TOMB.

The procession re-formed and moved then to the tomb where the remains of Washington and those of his family lie now. The tomb was magnificently decorated with flags and festoons of evergreens and flowers. Here the beautiful and impressive Masonic services were conducted. The Grand Masters of the thirteen original States formed in line, facing the representatives of the other jurisdictions, the Grand Lodge of Virginia and visiting brethren standing in a semicircle, facing the entrance to the tomb with joined hands. Prayer was offered by the Rev. G. H. Ray, D. D., Grand Chaplain of the Grand Lodge of Virginia.

Then the Grand Master of Virginia called upon each of the jurisdictions of the thirteen original States, the jurisdictions of the Western States, and those of Canada, Belgium, and Nova Scotia for messages and tributes sent by them, and all responded.

Then the Grand Master of the District of Columbia deposited within the tomb the lambskin apron, as a token of innocence; the Grand Master of Missouri deposited the white glove, as a token of friendship, and the Grand Master of California deposited the evergreen, as an emblem of the Masonic faith in the resurrection of the body and the immortality of the soul.

Scores of beautiful wreaths and bunches of evergreens were then deposited within the tomb, one of the most beautiful tokens an immense wreath of ivy immortelles and acacia blossoms, being offered by President McKinley.

The procession returned to the east front of the mansion, where President McKinley, introduced by Grand Master Duke, delivered the oration.

The President was interrupted frequently by applause, and at the close of his oration he was cheered heartily. The exercises at the mansion were concluded with a benediction pronounced by Brother Edward H. Calisch, rabbi of Beth Ahaba synagogue of Richmond, Va.

RED MEN PAY TRIBUTE.

At 3 o'clock a delegation of the Improved Order of Red Men, in charge of the Great Incohonee, George E. Green of Binghamton, N. Y., and Charles H. Litchman of Marblehead, Mass., arrived at Mount Vernon to pay the tribute of 220,000 Red Men to the memory of Washington. He was one of the founders of the Sons of Liberty, to which the Red Men trace back their origin through varying names. The chiefs to officiate at the tomb were selected by Great Incohonee Green, who appointed as master of ceremonies Urban H. Hester of Ohio, Past Grand Sachem.

Among the distinguished chiefs present were Judge Robert T. Daniels, Griffin, Ga.; Charles C. Conley, Philadelphia; George W. Lindsay, Baltimore; Dr. William Hancock, Philadelphia; Andrew J. Paton, Danvers, Mass.; George T. Fowler and John W. Loudenslager, Baltimore; John C. Bell, Pikesville, Md.; J. Guest King, Annapolis, Md., and Joseph Maris, Wilmington, Del.

After Chief Nester had read the call for the observance of the day and the Great Prophet Robert T. Daniels had invoked the great spirit, Acting Great Incohonee Litchman pronounced the oration upon Washington. It was an inspiring tribute, exquisite in thought and diction, and quite worthy of its great subject.

He was followed by the Great Chief of Records, Charles H. Conley, with a beautiful message to the Red Men of the world. In conclusion, he deposited within the tomb a handsome silk flag on a standard to which was attached four ribbons of the colors of the order—green, orange, blue, and scarlet—respectively inscribed: "1799—George Washington—1899," "December 14, 1899," "Great Council, United States," and "Improved Order of Red Men." A great wreath of red immortelles was then deposited within the tomb as a fit emblem in our belief in that immortality of the soul which rises superior to all the ills of life and, through the bright blessing of hope, gives us promise of eternal joy."

Dry Goods Merchant Kills Himself.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 14.—William E. Clarke, a member of the dry goods firm of Daniel Miller & Co. of this city, committed suicide this morning by shooting himself through the head. He was walking along Chase Street, near Cathedral Street, when he suddenly pulled out a revolver, placed the muzzle against the back of his head, and blew out his brains. Mr. Clarke recently suffered an attack of the grip, which is thought to have unsettled his mind. He was sixty years of age. A widow, two sons, and a daughter survive him.

BEST & CO.
LILLIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Pretty Apron,

Made of fine lawn, hemstitched ruffles, insertion, beading and ribbons, 2 to 10 yrs.,

98c.

May be just the right kind of a Christmas present for some one of your little friends. If not, we have other articles equally useful, attractive and low priced, also Games, Books, Toys and Dolls.

60-62 West 23d St.

DEPEW ON WASHINGTON

Delivers the Oration at Exercises in the National Capital.

THE FIRST PRESIDENT'S TASK

He "United Liberty with Law, and Liberty with Union"—No Flaw in His Public or Private Life.

WASHINGTON Dec. 14.—The Great Council of the United States of the Improved Order of Red Men held exercises in Convention Hall this evening to commemorate the centenary of the death of George Washington.

Great Incohonee George E. Green of New York presided, and speeches were made by the Chairman, Past Great Incohonee Charles H. Litchman of Massachusetts, and Great Prophet Robert T. Daniel of Georgia.

The orator of the evening was Senator Chauncey M. Depew of New York. He was heartily applauded as he rose to speak, after being introduced as "the greatest orator of his kind." His address was in part as follows:

"Washington's career demonstrates the value of character. In genius and acquirement in several lines Hamilton, Jefferson and Adams were his superiors. Each of them had a large following, but the following formed a faction. All parties reposed unquestioning confidence in the uprightness and unselfish patriotism of Washington. 'There is but one character which keeps them in awe,' said Edmund Randolph. A favorite fad of the leveling up by universal education in our day is the one that no man is indispensable to the people, the army, the Government, a cause, or an industry. But in the clearer view of a century's retrospect we now see that the death of Washington at any time between 1776 and 1797 would have changed the destiny and delayed, if not destroyed, the development of this Nation.

FRAMING OF THE CONSTITUTION.

"From the evacuation of New York by the British in 1783 until the adoption of the Constitution in 1788 were the trial years of representative government. The Continental Congress was without authority to meet the necessities of the young Confederacy, and the jealousies of the colonies threatened chaos and civil strife. It was Washington who summoned the conference which resulted in the calling of the convention to frame a Constitution. That body sitting with closed doors, its members full of local prejudices and antagonistic views, the fierce passions of sectional strife surging about its doors for months, must create institutions which would meet the critical conditions of the hour, and have elasticity and expansiveness enough for the growth and development of a republic of continental area and vast population. History gave them the precedents of a democracy like Athens, which was impossible in a large country, or royal authority, either absolute or mildly checked. It told the disheartening story of the leagues between nations and cities which had ended in fraternal strife and ruin.

"The journal of this majestic convention was confided to Washington and not opened until thirty-three years afterward. Each succeeding generation has scanned its pages with eager interest, but little is revealed of the mighty debates of these State builders. We know that Washington was its President, and the weight of his all-powerful influence was for a Union of States in a government strong enough to resist internal dissensions and repel foreign foes. When the Constitution was perfected a new and novel form of government was presented to a wondering and skeptical world. No King, no aristocracy, no classes, no State Church, a Supreme Court which could declare void acts of Congress, decrees of the President, and laws of the several States; paramount Federal power, with the sovereignty of the States, aroused incredulity at home and contempt abroad. The large colonies feared loss of influence and the small ones loss of independence. Washington called upon his comrades of the Continental Army and his associates in revolutionary conventions to save liberty by union. In the convention of each State his name and influence were potent with weak or wavering delegates. Washington favoring the adoption of the Constitution carried eleven States for its ratification, and the election of Washington as first President of the United States brought in the other two.

WASHINGTON'S GIGANTIC TASK.

"Washington knew neither envy nor jealousy. He summoned to his Cabinet the ablest and most distinguished men. Hamilton was the advocate of centralization, Jefferson of State rights, and Adams and the others of different and antagonistic views of the prerogatives of the President and the powers of Congress. To build a Nation out of chaos and to hold and hold together the young Republic until stable foundations could be laid under it was the gigantic task of Washington. The waves of party passions surged against him, intrigues and conspiracies were formed to undermine him, and Jay and Hamilton and other supporters of his policies were burned in effigy; secret correspondence and the vilest charges and insinuations inspired by members of his official family and published broadcast in the press were used to break the trust the people had in him. Often discouraged, but never disheartened; often aggrieved, but never angry, calmly, patiently, and heroically he united liberty with law and liberty with union. He created public credit, found sources of revenue, promoted progress and energized development, and brought the new machinery of administration and its many departments into harmonious working, until by his genius and firmness the young Republic grew to be a Nation which inspired loyalty at home and commanded respect abroad.

"The French Revolution threatened to involve the world in war. The waves of its madness swept over the United States, and were followed by a passionate demand for an offensive and defensive alliance with France, which would have destroyed our Government. Washington alone grasped the perils of the situation, and remained calm and immovable.

HIS WORK COMPLETED.

"Eight years after the foreboding entry in his diary on accepting the Presidency he returned to Mount Vernon. His work was completed. He had given National life to the stately sentences on the parchment containing the Constitution. Elastic and indestructible institutions, principles, and policies were working harmoniously and smoothly for liberty and union, and National growth and grandeur. The pace had been so set for the perpetuity of the American Republic that neither party passions, nor sectional discord, nor civil war could destroy it or impair its glorious opportunities for its citizens and its inspiring example for peoples of other lands struggling for their rights.

"After forty-nine years devoted to the public service Washington was permitted by his grateful but reluctant countrymen to retire to the private station he so much coveted and his beloved Mount Vernon. In a century distinguished for brutal tyranny, reckless ambition, destructive party spirit and popular frenzy, the life and career of Washington first astonished and then won the admiration and reverence of the world. His home on the Potomac became a mecca, and pilgrims of royal birth, of great achievement, of passionate zeal to meet the foremost man and most exalted character of the ages came to pay him homage and to be received with cordial and gracious hospitality.

"From thence one hundred years ago to-day his spirit ascended to heaven, leaving his people in tears and his country draped in mourning. Europe joined in the universal sorrow. The British Channel fleet lowered their flags at half mast. Napoleon Bonaparte ordered that black crape should be suspended from all standards and flags for ten days and arranged an imposing funeral ceremonial and testimonial oration. Lord Brougham, with characteristic clearness and eloquence, condensed the judgment of mankind. He said: 'It will be the duty of the historian and the sage of all nations to let no occasion pass of commemorating this illustrious man, and until time shall be no more will a test of the progress which our race has made in wisdom and virtue be derived from the veneration paid to the immortal name of Washington.'

THE HERITAGE OF AMERICANS.

"If the brightest intelligence, most hopeful spirit, and most brilliant imagination standing by the bier of Washington had predicted the results for a century of the experiment of government of the people, by the people, and for the people, his prophesies would have been commonplace compared with the marvelous blessings which to-night are the glorious heritage of Americans.

"Washington's Farewell Address is chart and compass for the twentieth as it has been for the nineteenth century. It is at once the sum and substance of the principles of our National development and perpetuity and the forecast of our fate. Its central idea is that the liberty and happiness of our people at home and our position among foreign nations is wholly dependent upon the preservation of the union of the States. For that idea a million of citizens shed their blood, and against it a half million died in battle, but the centennial of his death finds us a united people, and at every crossroads, and in every hamlet all over our land, the Stars and Stripes floating from the schoolhouses is eloquent testimony that the present and coming generations have one flag and one country. He advocated the maintenance of the public credit as essential to National prosperity.

"At one period and another, in times of industrial distress and mercantile troubles, wild schemes of finance, fiat money, and debased currency have captured the support or large sections of our citizens, but the century closes with the credit of the United States in the first rank among Nations, and our faith and honor untarnished. Washington advised free, popular education, by which law and liberty should rest upon intelligence, and the most complete and beneficent system of common and high schools embrace all our youth. He warned against party passion rising to revolution, and when the partisans of a defeated candidate for the Presidency believed him wronged in the count, the strife was settled not by civil war, but by a high court of arbitration. He was strenuous that our Government should form no permanent alliance with any European power, and that we should keep out of European policies, conflicts, and politics. We always have been, and we always will be, free from such entanglements, and an effective treaty of offensive and defensive alliance could never be confirmed. He zealously impressed the necessity and lesson of religion and morality. We have abolished slavery, and extirpated polygamy, and the Churches never had so strong a hold on the faith and understanding of the people.

ASSIMILATION OF ALL RACES.

"American liberty assimilates all races which come under its influence and authority. It not only converts the immigrants from every land into good citizens, but it has made the territory of Spanish Florida, of French Louisiana, and of Mexican Texas, California, Arizona, and New Mexico the safe seats and centres of material prosperity and political power. Its educating and uplifting force is already producing beneficient results in Cuba, Puerto Rico, and Hawaii. In less than one generation it will change the conditions of brigandage and anarchy, produced by centuries of oppression, into those of enlightened self-government. With the suppression of the insurrection and the extension of the authority of the United States over the Philippine Islands, will come to a people who have been long ruled by force and fraud American law and justice and American recognition and administration of the rights and remedies for the protection of every individual. Protection for life and property and the equality of all before the law breed the habit of loyalty to order and the faculty for self-government. Peace and prosperity which follow will substitute public spirit and patriotic citizenship for secret police and hostile garrisons.

"The peril in the nineteenth century was disunion, that of the twentieth will be congestion. The productive power of invention, steam and electricity create a surplus which endangers the health, happiness, and lives of the people of Europe and America. But dependent races of the Orient and Africa, and the stimulating processes of Western civilization upon their wants present limitless markets. The United States which stood on sufferance at the doors of king's palaces at the death of Washington is entering upon its hundredth anniversary as an equal in the affairs of the world, among the great powers of Europe. At Manila we are at the door of the East, and none can close it against us.

GOOD-WILL FOR BRITAIN.

"The intensely hostile feeling of 1799 toward Great Britain has developed in 1899 into mutual respect and cordial good-will. Without any alliance, without any violation of the sacred warning of Washington against European entanglements, there is an emulous and friendly rivalry in commerce and a frank sympathy in many purposes and aspirations which make for the peace of the world and are the hope of the future for civilization and humanity under the guidance of English-speaking peoples.

"In the fingers of time monuments and reputations decay and crumble. Statesmen, soldiers, authors, and orators fill the stage for a period and gradually drop out of sight and memory. A few worthies of the eighteenth century live in the admiration or affection of their own countries. Of them all only Washington is in the thought and reverence of the whole world. The resistless harvester in his annual rounds shoulders his scythe as he passes before this beneficent intelligence and pure fame, salutes, and marches on. We, his countrymen, after a century, whose searchlight has revealed the vices and weaknesses of our heroes and made our ideals common clay, find no flaw in his public or private life, no sentence in the many volumes of his utterances which we would blot out. The orator who stands in my place in the coming centuries to recount the marvelous story of the great Republic, to recall its architects and builders, will find the wisdom and example for its guidance and growth in the achievements, character, and life of George Washington."

Exercises at the Jumel Mansion.

Services commemorating the one hundredth anniversary of the death of George Washington were held in the old Jumel Mansion, Edgecombe Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, now the home of Gen. Ferdinand P. Earle, yesterday afternoon. The services were conducted under the auspices of the Washington Heights Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, of which Mrs. Ferdinand P. Earle is Regent. The meeting was held in the room occupied by Washington as his council chamber from Sept. 16 to Oct. 21, 1776, while he made the house his headquarters after the battle of Harlem Heights, Sept. 16, 1776. Prayer was offered by the Chaplain of the chapter, the Rev. Dr. John T. Pavey, rector of St. Luke's Episcopal Church, and addresses were delivered by the Regent, Mrs. Earle; by the Secretary, Mrs. Emily Fay, and by the Historian, Mrs. Eliza Jumel Caryl, granddaughter of Mme. Jumel. During the ceremonies a salute of twenty-one guns was fired from the porch of the mansion by Gen. Earle's son.

Founders and Patriots of America.

The New York Society of the Order of the Founders and Patriots of America commemorated the centenary of the death of Washington by a largely attended meeting at the Hotel Manhattan last night. Charles A. Peyt, the newly elected Governor, presided and made an address. The Rev. Daniel F. Warren, D. D., presented appropriate resolutions on the death of Gen. Washington, which were unanimously adopted. George J. Corey, Deputy Naval Officer of the Port of New York, gave a discourse illustrated with views, on "The Three Homes of the Pilgrim Fathers—England, Holland, and America."

Exercises in the Schools.

The National flag was half masted on all the public schools of this city yesterday, and exercises commemorative of the centenary of the death of Washington were held from 2 until 3 o'clock. The programme followed in most of the schools was the singing of patriotic songs, orations upon the life of Washington, and the reading of extracts from the proceedings of Congress at the time of his death.

At the Morristown Headquarters.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Dec. 14.—The headquarters of the Washington Association, which house Gen. Washington occupied as headquarters during the Winter his army encamped here were draped in mourning, to note the one hundredth anniversary of his death. At noon a salute of sixteen guns was fired and the church bells were tolled. To-night a public memorial service was held in the First Presbyterian Church at 8 o'clock.

"Standard of Highest Merit."

FISCHER PIANOS.

Attention is called to the large assortment of Fischer Pianos now on exhibition at our warerooms. Cased in rare and choice woods and artistically designed.

Also several styles expressly designed for the Holiday season.

Especial attention is called to our new small Grands.

Open evenings from Dec. 18th to 23d inclusive.

FISCHER PIANO WAREROOMS
33 Union Square—West,
Between 16th and 17th Streets, New York

IN HONOR OF WASHINGTON

Anniversary of His Death Commemorated by Patriotic Societies.

THE SERVICE AT ST. PAUL'S

Dr. Hutton's Eulogy Before the Order of the Cincinnati and Sons of the Revolution.

Imposing ceremonial marked the service in commemoration of the death of Washington, held under the auspices of the General Society of the Cincinnati and the New York State Society of the Sons of the Revolution in St. Paul's Chapel yesterday. While the service was in progress a salute of 100 guns, fired at one minute intervals, thundered from Castle William. The chapel had been decorated both inside and out for the occasion. Washington's pew was hidden completely by two large flags, stretched across the seats, and the picture of the arms of the United States above it was enframed in flags. The picture of the arms of the State of New York over Gov. Clinton's pew on the opposite side of the church was also decked with flags. Among the decorations were the Bourbon flags of France.

While the galleries were filling with women and other spectators privileged by ticket to enter the church, the members of the two societies assembled in the vestry house in Church Street. At 11:45 o'clock a detail of six men from the Veteran Corps of Artillery, constituting the Society of the War of 1812, under command of Adjt. Howland Pell; a detail of six men from the Seventh Regiment of the National Guard, under command of Sergts. Reginald L. Foster and Lyman O. Fiske, and a detail of six men from Squadron A, (dismounted,) the whole force being marshaled by Regimental Adjt. Falls of the Seventh Regiment, formed a guard of honor at the west porch. The two societies then marched in procession to the church through the churchyard in the following order:

Grand Marshal John Butterfield Holland, the committee of the General Society of the Cincinnati, composed of Talbot Olyphant, New York, (Chairman;) Asa Bird Gardiner, New York, (Secretary General ex officio;) Thornton K. Lothrop, Massachusetts; George W. Olney, Rhode Island; Charles Isham, Connecticut; Richard Dale, Pennsylvania; Henry Reiman Duval, Maryland; Heth Lawton, Virginia; Alfred Deering Harden, South Carolina, and Frederic Wolcott Jackson, New Jersey; the committee of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution, with Frederick S. Talmage as Chairman. Next came the Wardens, Vestrymen and Vicars of Trinity Parish, headed by William H. Vibbert.

The service was conducted by the Rev. Morgan Dix, rector of Trinity Church, Chaplain of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution, commandant of the Military Society of 1812; the Rev. Marcius Holmes Hutton, Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N. J., General Chaplain of the Society of the Cincinnati; the Rev. F. L. Humphreys, Canon of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, General Chaplain of the Society of the Cincinnati, Chaplain of the Veteran Corps of Artillery, and the Rev. William M. Neer, Vicar of St. Paul's Chapel, assisted by many other clergymen. It opened with a processional, the hymn "Ten Thousand Times Ten Thousand." This was followed by prayers, the reading of special collects for the Society of the Cincinnati and the Sons of the Revolution, the reading of Scripture, and the singing of the "Te Deum."

The oration was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Hutton.

Upon the career of Washington, the ideal American, he said, it was not necessary to dwell at length. He continued:

"If you look for traces of his influence in his own day and in our own time, how his influence of character shines out. In his services to the Republic he has left reasons for thankfulness that he was the first man and the first gentleman of the Nation. There is no reason to question whether our cause might not have been lost had we not had him for our military leader.

"When the Constitution was drafted, it was Washington who spoke the word which secured the ratio of representation in the Government of the United States. It is clear enough now that, had the ratio been different, the history of this country would have been different, and chaos would have come again. Nor should we forget that, as the first President, he vetoed the passing of a law the result of which would have been to make us a conglomeration of weak republics, instead of what we have become, a puissant world power.

"Because of his character, because of his priceless services to his country, because he is an inspiration to us all, his name is recalled this day. He lives as the veritable ideal and visible materiality of the spirit of our fathers. May this spirit never leave us or our children, never, never."

At the conclusion of the service, as the assembly filed out, the organist played Dudley Buck's concert variations of "The Star-Spangled Banner."

A painful incident occurred while the service was in progress. James P. Allen of 922 St. Nicholas Avenue, a member of the Society of the Cincinnati, was stricken with apoplexy, and had to be carried out. An ambulance was summoned from Hudson Street Hospital, and after being attended to by the surgeon, he recovered sufficiently to be able to return home in a carriage.

NAPOLEON ON WASHINGTON.

His Estimate Quoted Before Daughters of the Cincinnati.

The Daughters of the Cincinnati celebrated the anniversary of Washington's death at Delmonico's yesterday afternoon by listening to speeches, singing "America," and enjoying a subsequent collation. Prof. William M. Sloane of Columbia University, the first speaker, dwelt on Napoleon's ordination of ceremonies in honor of Washington just after the great American's death, and of the oration delivered on that occasion, which was Napoleon's composition.

"In this oration," said Prof. Sloane, "he said that George Washington was a man solid, rather than brilliant, wise rather than enthusiastic; that the prevailing character of his mind was judgment rather than enthusiasm; that he was moved by forethought rather than rapture; that after taming the foolish enthusiasm and strife of all parties, his work complete, he had laid aside all carnal weapons, taking only to himself such rights and privileges as belonged to a citizen, and retired to private life.

"The estimate of George Washington's character made by Napoleon is, on the whole, the one by which posterity ought to judge him. It should be added that he was in the very highest degree a historical man and not an idealist. He knew the past well, and he understood perfectly the present. He never undertook anything beyond the capacity of the people of his time. Every one of his tasks he performed a little better than the previous one, because he had his feet on the solid ground of knowing what was and what was not possible. Such greatness as this is superlative greatness."

The Rev. Dr. Huntington, rector of Grace Church, said that Washington's chief characteristics were self-respect and absolute honesty. "It is fitting," said he, "that his statue should stand on the steps of the Sub-Treasury—the spot where he took the oath of office—an evidence of fidelity, a witness that this country means to keep its promises."

Among those present were Miss Fannie Schuyler, Mrs. Montgomery Schuyler, Mrs. Samuel Sloan, John S. Wise, Richard H. Greene, Mrs. Asa Bird Gardiner, Miss Julia Delafield, and Mrs. Charles F. Roe.

The Order of Foreign Wars.

The sixth annual meeting of the Military Order of Foreign Wars was held last night at Sherry's. The annual dinner will be given on Jan. 11. The ticket elected contains the following names: Commander—David Banks; Vice Commander—Brig. Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, United States Volunteers; Secretary—Charles Palmer Robinson; Treasurer—George Livingston Nichols; Register—Dwight Lathrop Elmendorf; Judge Advocate—Samuel R. Betts; Surgeon—Delevan Bloodgood, Medical Director United States Navy; Chaplain—The Rev. Morgan Dix, D. D., LL. D.

Masons Observe the Day.

The centennial of the death of Washington was celebrated at the Communication of Perfect Ashlar Lodge No. 604, F. A. M., held last evening at their rooms in Terrace Garden. The ceremonies were conducted by the Master, Dr. G. G. Fischlowitz.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

1899 DECEMBER 1899

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	Xmas					

Only eight days left, but we are prepared to supply many choice gifts in that brief time.

Tempus fugit. Verbum sap.

Howard & Co
264 Fifth Avenue

UNION ALUMNI AT DINNER

Their Twelfth Annual Reunion Held at the Savoy.

RUSSELL SAGE NOT PRESENT

Financier Was to Have Replied to a Toast, but Did Not Appear—President Raymond Heard.

The Union College Alumni Association of this city held its twelfth annual reunion at the Hotel Savoy last evening. About 115 persons attended. A business meeting, at which Dr. Daniel M. Stimson, President of the association, was re-elected for another year, was followed by a dinner, at which he acted as toastmaster. In the opening address he alluded to the recent death of Robert C. Alexander, who was an enthusiastic Union alumnus, and advocated the idea of a permanent memorial to Mr. Alexander as a present to his Alma Mater.

There were several speeches, but one that had been looked forward to with an unusual degree of interest had to be cut out of the programme. Russell Sage had promised to come and discuss "Old Times," recalling the days of his youth in the neighborhood of Schenectady, where Union College is situated, for the benefit of the alumni, but a sudden cold at the eleventh hour spoiled this plan, and the veteran financier lost an opportunity to make his mark as a postprandial orator. Gen. Daniel Butterfield, who had gained the promise of Mr. Sage's attendance, declared that he would make an effort to get Mr. Sage at next year's dinner.

Charles R. Miller responded to the first toast, "Our Country." He advocated the policy of expansion, and declared that the recent remarkable advance in commerce was not the sort of thing to induce the Nation's active business men to listen to the advice of those who preach anti-imperialism and the danger of the President's setting up an empire.

President Andrew V. V. Raymond of Union College was then introduced to respond to "Old Union." He declared that the master passion of America to-day was a desire for wealth, bringing with it a tendency to narrow education to practical lines, and that this condition emphasized the value of the college in broadening men's minds and lifting them above sordid affairs.

"The most casual observer," said he, "must recognize that our very prosperity is complicating Government problems; and when, in addition, he considers the outreach of our National life within the last two years and the obligations thus assumed, he is compelled to acknowledge the supreme importance of governmental questions in the thought and effort of the American people. Responsibility in Hawaii, Cuba, Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Philippines has introduced questions which cannot be settled by the multiplaciton of our factories and the increase of our commerce; questions of human rights, of National duty; questions of citizenship, which call for large intelligence, comprehensive knowledge, broad sympathies—in a word, the higher education represented by the American college."

Gen. Daniel Butterfield was next introduced to explain the absence of Mr. Sage. He read the following letter, which he had received while at the table:

I regret that I cannot be present. I am suffering from a severe cold of a week's standing, and severe hoarseness, which makes it prudent and proper for me not to be out. I regret this disappointment. Yours truly,

RUSSELL SAGE.

Ex-Postmaster Gen. Thomas L. James, whose theme was "Our Times," paid high tributes to two Union Alumni, one of whom, ex-Senator Warner Miller, was at the banquet. Of the other, Postmaster Gen. Charles Emory Smith, Mr. James said that he was probably the most brilliant member of President McKinley's Cabinet, and that his recent report showed him to be great in administration. Mr. James said he had heard some suggestions of Union College moving to Albany. To do so, said he, would be a sacrilege.

Gen. Wager Swayne responded to the toast "The Army and Navy."

WOULD KEEP DR. PURVES.

Congregation Hopes to Retain His Services in Princeton.

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 14.—Dr. George T. Purves, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church here, has not yet indicated what he will do relative to the call to be extended to him by the Fifth Avenue Church of New York City.

The church here has adopted resolutions renewing expressions of loyalty and affection. The resolutions declare the belief that the field which he now occupies in Princeton is one of no less importance than a large city pastorate, and expresses the hope that Dr. Purves will decide to remain in Princeton.

TREASURER INGERSOLL MISSING.

Accounts of Tompkins County Official Found to be Short.

ITHACA, N. Y., Dec. 14.—The whereabouts of Charles Ingersoll, the Treasurer of Tompkins County, who has been missing for the past two days, had not been learned at a late hour to-night.

The Board of Supervisors at its executive session this afternoon passed a resolution requesting Gov. Roosevelt to remove Mr. Ingersoll from office. Chairman Van Ostrand of the board said that Ingersoll's accounts had been investigated with the result that a shortage had been discovered, but he was unable to state exactly the amount of the

WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S

Store Must Stay Open in the Evening

IT WILL, TO-MORROW

AND every week-day evening, including December 22d, until 10 o'clock. On the 23d, which is the work-a-day Christmas Eve, we shall close the doors at 7 p. m.—that the thousands of us who have helped toward your good Christmas can get ready for our own.

But the evening service is demanded. Just think of it, when New York gets a great play it must needs run for months that all who care may have a chance to see it. Think of New York and a hundred miles around wanting to see the Wanamaker Christmas Store. To be sure, in daytime alone quite sixty thousand people can comfortably come to Wanamaker's, while a big auditorium accommodates one-twentieth of that number.

But where so much to see and enjoy as here?

The Holiday Tableaux; the Halsey-Stirling Paintings, the matchless picture of the Madonna, the big Art Gallery—features of this brightest Holiday Store. Welcome!

Silk Show Continues

The display is of the charming new Foulard and Shanghai Silks, hand-printed for us in London. Didn't expect to sell many yesterday—just put them out for a show.

They must be well nigh irresistible, for we sold quantities. $1 to $1.50 a yard. In the Millinery Salon—Second floor.

Japanese Silks, more newness—but these in the regular silk store in the Rotunda. They'll sell in a jiffy—so pretty for waists, you know. Not much to pay---45c a yard.

Others at 50c and 65c. All these are corded.

New plain Japanese Silks---27 in. wide---at 60c a yard. Rotunda.

Gift-Seekers and the Oriental Room

Our wise men have been bearing rich gifts from out of the East. The Oriental Room on the third floor holds some specimens from their collection. This delightful corner is full of happy suggestions to the many still undetermined as to "what shall it be?" Various elegant draperies and coverings, together with handsome, unique wall decorations, are here shown in splendid effects. Interesting, instructive---you'll be amply repaid for the time spent in a visit to the Oriental Room.

There are elegantly embroidered Delhi Phulcarrie portieres at $7 to $18.

Kutch embroidered skirts, in cotton and in silk — for lambrequins and draperies—$4.50 to $16.

Damascus cross-stripe Curtains at $3 to $5.50 a pair.

Damascus carved and inlaid furniture—tabourets, tables, chairs and Koran stands; and jeweled and Algerian bronze lanterns. These pieces at $1.40 to $18.

Embroidered Pillows, rich, luxuriant, at $3.50 to $9. Printed Pillows, many handsome patterns, $1.75.

And a large gathering of odd pieces for the cozy corner, den and smoking room—Morocco hassocks, $1.50, Turkish two-stem pipes, $3.50 to $6, Maradabad smoking sets, $3.50 to $4.50, Persian brass trays and jardinieres, and antique pistols and swords, and—well, you're coming to see the Oriental Room.

Kid Gloves For gifts. But suppose you don't know the glove-size of the one you wish to favor. Never mind—we'll make exchanges cheerfully after Christmas.

Princess May—the real kidskin glove at **One Dollar** that we've made and made famous (the best glove maker in Grenoble, France, is working for us).

The Royale—also specially made to order—$1.50.

The Victoria—most elegant of all—$1.85.

You wonder there can be a perfect, and a better, and a best? We haven't said so—Wanamaker advertising is addressed to sensible people. We pit either glove against the best of its class. Main floor, Tenth Street.

Handkerchiefs We're doing our best to serve you well and comfortably—seven selling places for handkerchiefs from now till Christmas.

There are three thousand styles—and not a cheat in the lot—for a handkerchief is a cheat if it has cotton in it. Pure linen or pure silk.

Men's Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, 12½c a piece—but that means nothing till you see them.

Hemstitched and initialed at 25c.

Women's Embroidered Handkerchiefs, really pretty ones, at 25c. And lots for more than that. Broadway.

Fine Books for Christmas

Trouble with a preacher is to get a text for his sermon. Other folks have troubles, too, and William Dean Howells has found excuse for the making of two sumptuous, readable volumes by setting an old pair off on "Their Silver Wedding Journey." It wasn't the anniversary of any such event, but you can imagine what Howells managed to see and to do (as a silver-wedding journey maker). Eighty-four full-page illustrations and eighty-one vignette headings are the art features. Fat books, beautifully bound—fact is, the Harper's made them. The set sells here at $3.75.

Then we've just received from the press of the Harper's the Becky Sharp edition of Vanity Fair, with the original play-bill of Mrs. Minnie Maddern Fiske's production at the Fifth Avenue Theatre this season. And the pictures are situations of the Fiske production, made and used by her permission. Rather nice for a gift—a New York souvenir withal. $1.90.

But every fit book is here—in this principal retail book store—the new ones in every case on the very day of their publication.

Look in. If the store seems full, just go across Ninth street—74 E.—where we've a roomy Christmas annex book store. Anything at either place.

Women's Jackets---Some at Half

A hundred and fifty winter jackets, good as the best of their grades—maybe best, for the lots have been so popular as to have sold down quickest to remnant lots. We group various sorts that have been $15, $18 and $20. **To-day all at $10.**

All full lined, either with fancy silk or plain heavy satin. Colors and black. Second floor.

Rain Coats for Men and Women

Reliability counts most of all in the buying of mackintoshes. It is a very true story that a mackintosh, bought for a good many dollars, was found to be sleeveless after hanging a few days in a closet next the chimney—the sleeves were only "soldered on."

All the seams must be both sewed and cemented to make a garment perfect, while, of course, honest attention must be given to the fabric. We've taken the trouble. You need only choose to please your fancy and your notion of cost. Guaranteed? Of course. We take every risk on all the goods we sell.

For Men—

Double-breasted box coat at $3. Tan color. Others up to $22.50 for mackintoshes, and up to $30 for the more elegant "rain coats." These have no rubber in their make-up.

Men's Goods—First floor, Ninth street.

For Women—

Mackintoshes, $4 to $10. Cravenette garments, $9 to $24.

For Girls—Mackintoshes at $3.75 to $5. Second floor.

Kermanshah Rugs

We are never deterred from getting practical goods for Our Public through any fear of hurting the sale of other goods we own.

Here is a new sort of Rug—a really new weave that gives much of the beauty and durability of Oriental Rugs at half their cost. An American triumph. Now these rugs are not copies—they do not make the owner of an Oriental rug angry; they are not counterfeits. But they have the Oriental effect, and will prove most welcome bits of floor covering.

The Kermanshah Rugs—

sizes 3x5½ to 3½x6 feet at **$15.** sizes 5x9 to 5x10 feet at **$50.**

In the Rug Store—and the collection of Oriental Rugs is finer than ever. Third floor.

Dinner Sets of Many Kinds

The common sense of giving: usefulness. Hence, dinner sets are foremost things. Much or little to pay—

$6—Choice of three styles of decoration in these 100-piece English porcelain sets.

$10—101-piece Dinner Sets, decorated with floral designs and gold. Soup tureen and large platters included. Three styles. Worth half as much again.

$14—113-piece Dinner Sets, the decorations are filled-in flowers and gilt. Complete with large pieces. Four styles, and quite worth $20.

$25—Haviland china Dinner Sets, 113 pieces. Flowers; gold handles. Seven styles—quite liberal $40 values.

$45 for $60 Haviland china Dinner Sets, flowers and gilt; six styles.

And on up to $575 for very elegant table outfits.

Odd sets—some with two or more pieces missing—

$11.25 from $22.50 | $15 from $30
$13.75 from $27.50 | $17.50 from $35
$17.50 from $35

Maybe just one set of a kind or at some one price. Basement.

Here's a Word from the Toy Store

There are some rather pretentious Mechanical Toys here that were bought for show—our show. Do you want them? About fifteen—$5 to $25, which is half price in every case.

It is a busy, bright half acre—this Basement Toy Store. New York appreciates it—its wealth of goods, its fair prices. Welcome—if just to look. As welcome as though you came to buy.

Men's Suits at $10

Simply to sell the few stragglers from the popular styles at $12, $13.50 and $15.

The broken lots at $18 to $22.50 are reduced to $15.

And as fresh and satisfying as though one chose from the big lots.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Toilet Helps for Travelers Takes a woman to pack a trunk, but even a woman can be helped in getting everything needful into trunk or valise by having

Toilet Goods Holders

Roll-up leather cases, holding brushes, button hooks and all the needed things for Milady—$2 to $18.

Some fitted up for men.

Here are leather boxes holding military brush, soap dish, tooth brush and comb, $1.75. Imported.

This is cute: Leather case to hold bottle of perfume. Nothing can happen to it. Filled. $1.50.

Here is a kit for a man—a fold-up case, 10x6x4 inches; made of a fine piece of alligator skin—the kit filled with everything from nail file to razor—soap cup and all. It all looks strong and good and mannish. $18.

But we might fill two or three columns with lists of these things of leather. This is enough to hint.

Main floor.

Sewing Machines As gifts! There'll be scores to thank us for the suggestion. The Wanamaker machine is the product of skilled sewing-machine builders (you know all basic patents have long ago run out).

$18 to $35.

Basement.

Flannelette Room Gowns Yes, night gowns, as well—for the house isn't always warm as it should be. Chances are that half we sell these days are for gifts—and surely we never sold so many.

75c—Of striped flannelette—pink or blue.

Some at $1 and $1.50 and up to $2.75. Every one in a gift-box.

Second floor.

The Best Shoe News Yet

To-day's chapter of the bargain shoe story is best of all.

1368 pairs of **Men's Shoes** at **$2.30** instead of $3.50. There are patent leather and enamel leather and Box-Calf Shoes—winter weights; the favored straight last.

560 pairs **Men's Slippers, $1.25**—values run up to $3. Black and brown, all the favored sorts of slipper leather. Samples, mostly.

2,000 pairs **Men's Black Felt Slippers** at **50c.**

1,510 pairs **Women's Slippers**—of kidskin, at **80c.**, instead of $1.50, and at $1.25, though mostly worth double.

And some very dressy Slippers—beaded, kidskin and satin, and patent leather, at $2 instead of $3 and $3.50.

More of the Women's Felt Slippers at 70c. and $1. High and low cut.

Fifth floor—where the shoe selling has been so phenomenal all this week.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., **JOHN WANAMAKER** Broadway, Fourth Ave., Ninth and Tenth Streets.

MANICA LIMPS INTO PORT

Broken Shaft Repaired at Sea and Salvage Saved.

A SHIP ON FIRE FOR DAYS

Heathdene's Master Reports Alarming Experience at St. Michaels—Norton Vessels' Ill-Luck.

The British steamship Manica, twenty days out from Shields, England, recently reported by the steamship Albano as being disabled at sea, reached this port yesterday. That she came in under her own steam, saving her owners salvage claims, was due to the clever work of her chief engineer—Mr. Gooding—who, while the vessel was laboring in troubled seas, successfully repaired a broken shaft. That she was not swamped at sea despite the good work of the engineer is put to the credit of her master, Capt. Smith, who spent night and day on the bridge while the work was in progress.

The Manica sailed Nov. 22, and for ten days made good weather of it, but after passing the forty-first parallel, on Dec. 2, she ran into a heavy northwester, against which she could make barely steerage way, laboring heavily the while and her screw racing violently. Shortly after 4 o'clock on the morning of Dec. 2 all hands were startled by a crashing noise that was loud above the roar of wind and sea, and a shaking of the fabric, as though it was being rent apart. The shaft had broken in the shaft alley, and the two broken ends were pounding about menacingly. The engines were stopped instantly, but as the vessel fell off into the trough, it became necessary to use chains to make fast the broken ends of the shaft to prevent their flying about and injuring the vessel's bottom.

It was soon afterward that the German steamer Albano, bound from Hamburg for New York, came along. She made out the signals of distress which Capt. Smith had displayed, and, on coming up, stood by while arrangements were made for taking the disabled vessel in tow. A hawser was got aboard, and an attempt was made to tow, but the lines parted time and again, and the Albano was forced to abandon the Manica to work out her own salvation or secure help from some other steamer passing on the steamer lane.

Again the helpless craft fell off and the sea striking her abeam thundered against her side and washed completely over her, carrying everything movable overboard and doing considerable damage bout the decks. One of the funnel guys was carried away and the funnel threatened to go adrift. Seamen were got to work rigging new guys, however, and others were set about improvising a sea-anchor contrived from three spars fastened together at the ends, triangle shape, covered with tarpaulin and weighted at one end so as to float upright. The steamer's bow being very high out of the water, so that it was difficult to keep her head up to the sea, the sea-anchor was streamed out astern and she was thus kept end on to the seas while the engineer's force worked on the broken shaft.

The break was fortunately not a square one, and it was necessary therefore only to fit the ends together and get clamps about them. There were no suitable spare clamps aboard, and in this dilemma the engineer cast about until he bethought him that those which covered the crank-shaft bearings would answer the purpose, while the bearings could be more easily attended to. The work was finished on the night of Dec. 3, and the engines were then started slowly. The shaft held, and the steamer continued on to port at low speed, a distance of 1,600 miles.

The Manica anchored off Liberty Island yesterday. After discharging her cargo she will go into dry dock to receive a new section of shaft.

The British steamer Heathdene, consigned like the Manica to Norton & Son, arrived yesterday. She, too, had an unfortunate voyage behind her to report. She came from Calcutta via the Suez Canal and St. Michaels. She reported that on Nov. 13 when 36 miles west of St. Michaels fire was discovered in the coal bunkers and the bridge hold. Capt. Sandal returned to St. Michaels and spent five days fighting the fire, which was finally subdued after a small portion of the cargo had been jettisoned. It included some plumbago, coir, and tea. Some of the cargo was also got onto the deck and deluged with water, being saved from fire, but badly damaged with the water.

Three other Norton vessels have had bad luck recently. A report from Cape Town last week announced that one of them, the Masona, had been seized by a British gunboat and taken into Cape Town, where some flour in her cargo was confiscated.

The steamship Buceros of the same line was recently on fire in Erie Basin, and one of her crew who jumped overboard was drowned, and the steamship Monmouth arrived here on Tuesday in tow, having put into Bermuda disabled.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

Samuel W. Moody has been appointed general agent of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company for Central and Southern Illinois.

The Potomac Fire Insurance Company of Washington, D. C., which has applied for admission to this State, will be examined next week by the State Insurance Department.

The discriminatory fire insurance taxation measure, which was recently introduced in the Georgia Legislature has been referred to the next session of the Legislature, so that no legislative action on this subject is expected during the present session.

The insurance on the dwelling of Arthur H. Sigler, at 2,033 Anthony Avenue, which was considerably damaged by fire late Wednesday night, was distributed as follows: On building—Greenwich, $3,000; on furniture and fixtures—Greenwich, $2,500. C. R. Young & Co. will adjust the loss.

Most of the fire insurance companies doing business in the State of Texas have withdrawn from the rating department of the Jalonick Bureau in order to avoid any conflict with the Attorney General after Jan. 31, when the Texas anti-trust law, which was passed last Spring, will go into effect. This action is taken on legal advice, and is designed to prevent a repetition in Texas of the difficulties arising out of the Arkansas anti-trust law. The survey and inspection department of the Jalonick Bureau will be maintained.

The Brokerage Committee of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange at its meeting to-day will take action on the proposed extension of the brokerage certificates, whose expiration would otherwise occur on Jan. 1. A recommendation from Exchange Manager Hess is expected, stating the length of time for which certificates should be extended in order that the work of renewing certificates of brokers in good standing may be completed before the date of expiration is reached. Several cases of alleged violation of the agreement are also likely to be heard.

President George T. Cram of the Western Union (fire underwriters) has just held an extended conference with the Governing Committee in Chicago in regard to the opinion of Attorney General Douglass of Minnesota, confirming the recent decision of Commissioner O'Shaughnessy of the Minnesota Insurance Department to the effect that the discriminatory clause of the graded commission rule is in violation of the Minnesota anti-trust law. The Chicago conference resulted in an agreement upon a policy of inaction until the Minnesota officials take some definite step toward the enforcement of the Attorney General's ruling.

West End Republican Women.

The Woman's Republican Association of the West End held a social meeting yesterday afternoon in the club rooms at 2,307 Broadway. The guest of honor was Madam Lydia Von Finkelstein Mountford, a native of Jerusalem, who is a lecturer upon the Holy Land and kindred subjects. Besides an address from Madam Mountford the programme included piano solos by Mrs. S. G. Pratt and several songs by Mrs. Emma A. Bulen.

Illinois Brewer Hangs Himself.

LA SALLE, Ill., Dec. 14.—Herman Brunner, head of the Peru Brewing Company, committed suicide at his home last night by hanging. He had been mentally deranged for some time. While a physician was in the house in consultation with members of the family Mr. Brunner slipped unobserved from his room to the garret that had been equipped as a gymnasium and by means of cords from an exerciser strangled himself to death. He had accumulated a fortune, principally out of the brewing business, and was a prominent Mason.

NO TUNNELS OR NEW ARMORIES.

Armory Board So Informed by the Mayor—Controller's Comment.

Mayor Van Wyck took occasion at the meeting of the Armory Board yesterday to emphasize his dislike for Controller Coler's East River tunnel plan and to announce that all the city's money would be spent in such ways as would prevent the construction of tunnels.

The Mayor's outburst was the result of an application to the board for an armory for the Second Naval Battalion of Brooklyn. Gen. Butt had expressed himself as favoring the building of the armory, when the Mayor put a veto on the plan by exclaiming: "We won't build any more armories; that's settled. We will have to spend $40,000,000 for an underground railroad, $30,000,000 for bridges, and $10,000,000 for additional water supply. That's $80,000,000, and if we do all this within the next five years it will be all we can attend to. They want us to spend $100,000,000 for tunnels, but we will have no money for tunnels."

When Controller Coler heard of the Mayor's remarks he said: "This administration was elected on a platform that called for municipal ownership of franchises, and the first thing it did was to try to vote away a great franchise to private individuals. There are men elected on that ticket who have not raised their voices in opposition to that grab. Why don't they speak out? They can talk on other subjects. In the meantime, we shall see if there is to be no money for tunnels."

The Mayor will have another chance to discuss the tunnel project to-day when the Board of Estimate meets. At this meeting it is probable that the resolution of the Board of Public Improvements asking for an appropriation for making a survey of tunnel routes will be taken up.

CARTER CONTRACTORS BAILED.

Examination of Col. Gaynor and His Associates Set for Dec. 23.

Four of the five contractors who were associated with ex-Capt. Oberlin M. Carter at Savannah, Ga., surrendered themselves yesterday to United States Commissioner Shields to answer a charge of having conspired to defraud the United States Government of $575,000. They were released on bail, and their hearing was set for Dec. 23. At their examination they will endeavor to show that there are no grounds for the charges, and that they should not be removed to Georgia for trial. Consequently the Government will have to fight the case as hard at the examination before Commissioner Shields as though the case were before a jury.

The prisoners are D. B. Green, Col. John F. Gaynor, E. H. Gaynor, and William T. Gaynor. Michael A. Connally, lately of Savannah, Ga., also indicted, is yet to be heard from. It is said that he has left the country.

The contractors are represented by Abram J. Rose, counsel for Capt. Carter. Mr. Rose said that now the real facts of the alleged Savannah improvement frauds would be brought out, and that they would exonerate Capt. Carter, who was convicted by military men ignorant of the legal method of taking evidence.

Col. John F. Gaynor was placed under $20,000 bonds, which were given for him by William B. Kirk of Syracuse. D. B. Green was required to furnish bail in a similar amount, and James D. Leary of this city was accepted as his surety. William T. Gaynor and Edward H. Gaynor were held in $10,000 bail each, Mr. Kirk being accepted as bondsman for the former and Edgar Alvord of Syracuse for the latter.

COMPLAIN OF SUBURBAN LINE.

Bronx Residents Formulate Charges Against Union Railway Company.

Property owners and residents of the Borough of the Bronx who have, as they allege, suffered for years from the indifference to their complaints shown by the Union Railway Company, have started an active campaign to compel the company to provide shelters at the many important transfer points in the borough. In this campaign the Citizens' Committee on Street Railway Service and Adequate Waiting Facilities has taken an important part in agitating for remedial measures.

At a recent meeting of this committee, it was resolved to call upon the city authorities for assistance in the fight against the railroad company. With this end in view, a letter was sent to President Guggenheimer of the Council requesting the Railroad Committee of that body to consider the matter of requiring the street railways to provide adequate waiting accommodations at their terminals and points of transfer throughout the city. The Board of Health has also been addressed asking its assistance in requiring that the rear platforms of street cars be kept clear.

The waiting room which was opened recently by the Union Railway Company at One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street and Third Avenue is declared to be well fitted for the purpose for which it is intended, but the complaint is made by those who have occasion to use it that it is not conveniently located. It is pointed out that the cars going up and down town stop on the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, nearly a block away from the waiting room, and this necessitates the crossing of the wide place at the intersection of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street to reach the cars. A request has been sent by the Citizens' Committee to the railway company to have the cars going up and down stop on the south side of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street in front of the waiting room and the cross-town cars west of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street.

Another complaint against the company concerns the waiting room which has been located at the Southern Boulevard and Westchester Avenue. This room is kept closed between midnight and 6 o'clock in the morning, while the cars on the Southern Boulevard and Westchester Avenue are run all night, or during the hours that the waiting room is kept closed, thus greatly impairing its usefulness.

An attempt is being made to induce the Union Railway Company to run its cross-town cars from Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street to Port Morris all night. The Manhattan Railway Company sells transfer tickets, which are supposed to be good for the cross-town trolley cars at all hours, but which cannot be used on the One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street cross-town line after 1 o'clock in the morning, when this line ceases operations, although the law requires the cars to be run continuously at not less than twenty-minute intervals.

Reduced Rates Obtained for Buyers.

The Merchants' Association has received information that the Central Passenger Association, which met in Chicago Wednesday, has granted reduced rates to this city for what is known as the Spring buying season, which commences in January and continues until April. The trunk lines had previously granted these rates, so that the reduced rates will be in effect in all the territory from the New England boundary to the Mississippi River, including Chicago and St. Louis, and south to the Ohio River. The officers of the association expect that the Spring buying season will be the largest in the history of the city.

Work on Museum of Art Stopped.

Work has been temporarily suspended on the addition to the Metropolitan Museum of Art in Central Park owing to a difference between the Bridge Builders' Association and the Iron Workers' League. Unless the dispute can be settled it may not be possible for the contractors to get the roof of the addition on before severe weather sets in.

Child Drank Whisky and Died.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Dec. 14.—Mamie Bustard, aged four years, drank more than a pint of whisky last night and died after remaining unconscious for about three hours. The spirits had been purchased by John Bustard, the baby's father, and the bottle was left standing on Mrs. Bustard's bureau, where the child managed to reach it when no one was about.

Connecticut Boy Burglar Caught.

Special to The New York Times.

NORWALK, Conn., Dec. 14.—Harry Platt, the last alleged member of the gang of boy burglars who carried out a series of burglaries in this section, was arrested this afternoon. Platt escaped when the gang was broken up, and has since been living in a hut in the woods.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

LABOR BANQUET LACKED MUSIC.

Non-Union Orchestra Was Provided by the Detroit Committee.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 14.—The annual banquet of the American Federation of Labor, held in the Grand Old House to-night, lacked the usual accompaniment of orchestral music. The reason was that the orchestra provided for the dinner was discovered to be non-union.

The fact was duly reported in to-day's convention, along with a resolution declining the invitation to the banquet tendered by the local committee. Despite assertions of the Detroit men that it was the best they could do under the circumstances, the difficulty would not down until it was announced that the music would be left out of the programme.

BANKER AND CLUBMAN HELD.

Junior Hatfield Accused of Misappropriation—His Slander Suit.

PATERSON, N. J., Dec. 14.—Junior Hatfield, manager of the Dime Savings and Loan Association, was arrested to-day on a charge of having misappropriated about $2,000 of the association's funds. Ex-Gov. George T. Werts is the President of the association, and Frank M. Foye is Secretary and Treasurer. The arrest followed an examination of the accounts by the agents of a New York surety company which is on Hatfield's bond.

Hatfield is a prominent member of the Tourists' Club and a leader in athletic sports. He attained notoriety some time ago by bringing suit against the father of his dead sweetheart, a Mr. Sisson, for $100,000 for slander. He claimed Mr. Sisson slandered him to Miss Sisson, thus preventing the marriage. Miss Sisson died about the time the suit was instituted.

AN INTERNATIONAL SHOOT.

Contest Between British and American Volunteers Arranged.

FRANKLIN, Penn., Dec. 14.—An international shooting contest between teams representing American volunteer soldiers and English volunteers has been arranged by Gen. Willis J. Hulings, who was Colonel of the Sixteenth Pennsylvania Regiment during the Spanish war, and who has just returned from Europe.

The first contest will be between a team of the Queen's Westminster Volunteers and one selected by Gen. Hulings from his former command. The time has been set for next June, in London.

The trophy will be presented by Thomas R. Dewar, as a perpetual challenge cup. Mr. Dewar, in tendering the cup, stipulates only that it shall be shot for by regimental teams of Great Britain and her colonies and the United States, the cup to be held by the winners until defeated, the shooting to take place in the country where the cup is held.

THE LACKAWANNA DISASTER.

Coroner's Jury and Prosecutor Differ as to the Responsibility.

PATERSON, N. J., Dec. 14.—Prosecutor Emery is far from being satisfied with the verdict rendered by the Coroner's jury in the recent Lackawanna disaster. The jury held George W. Cappell, the conductor, and William Snedeker, the rear flagman, of the express responsible, and last night Coroner Yates issued warrants for their arrest. Cappell lives at Halstead, Penn., while Snedeker lives at Corbinsville, N. Y. They are expected to come here and give themselves into custody.

The company on the night of the wreck issued a statement holding John Riordon, engineer of the accommodation train which ran into the express, responsible. The company's investigation did not cause it to recall this. Mr. Emery seems to think this solution of the accident was more in accordance with the facts than that reached by the jury, as to-day he personally appeared before Justice Keys and swore to a complaint, based upon information and belief, charging Riordon with manslaughter, and a warrant was issued. Riordon was notified to surrender to-morrow. He will do so.

LEGAL AID SOCIETY'S WORK.

Poor Clients Assisted in Recovering $800,000 in Twenty-five Years.

The work of the Legal Aid Society was discussed from various points of view last night at the meeting held by the Ladies' Auxiliary Committee of that organization at the Assembly Hall in the United Charities Building. Mrs. Louise Waring, the Chairman of the committee, presided, and after an opening address introduced Arthur Von Briesen, President of the society, who in the course of his remarks said that in the twenty-five years' existence of the organization it had taken up 100,000 complaints and had recovered over $800,000 for poor clients in small amounts.

C. C. Beaman discussed "Legal Aid from a Lawyer's Aspect." J. Augustus Johnson spoke on "Protection for the Sailor." Miss Rosalie Leow discussed "The Practical Side of the Legal Aid Society," while the Rev. Thomas R. Slicer spoke on "The Legal Aid Society as a Social Force." Miss Jeanne Franko, violinist, played several selections.

WATER SCARCITY IN BROOKLYN.

Lack of Filtering Plant Wastes Vast Quantity as Reported.

Deputy Water Commissioner Moffett said yesterday that six million gallons of water are being wasted daily at Springfield, L. I., for the want of a filtering plant. For over a year, he says, he has been trying to get an appropriation of $125,000 for this purpose.

"The situation," he said, "is really alarming. Personally, I do not favor any plan to have a private corporation furnish the city with water. I am confident there is plenty of water on Long Island for this generation and the next, if we could only get at it."

Engineer in Chief Robert Van Buren said: "The situation in Brooklyn is so alarming that I have resolved to have it on record that I called attention to the facts. We are running on a dangerous margin of supply to-day."

Filtering Plants Recommended.

At a meeting of the Health Board two weeks ago a report was submitted by Charles F. Roberts, the Sanitary Superintendent, recommending that action be taken by the authorities of the city to improve the Croton water supplied to the citizens. Filtering plants were recommended as having been found efficacious. Mayor Van Wyck said yesterday that the city was going to spend $10,000,000 on its water. He would not say whether part of this was to be spent on filtering plants.

Christmas Appeal for Children.

The Children's Aid Society has sent out its Christmas appeal for aid for poor children. The society has had during the year an enrollment of 15,773 destitute children. The society asks for presents of clothing, dinners, food, shoes, and similar gifts, besides money and voluntary help to support its lodging houses and schools. Twenty dollars will place a homeless child in a comfortable home in the country; $30 will send a homeless street boy to the society's farm school; $100 will provide dinners at one of the industrial schools for one month, and $300 will support a needed kindergarten for a year.

New Bridge and Church Property.

The report that the Commissioners of the new East River Bridge had decided to pay $150,000 for the property of St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal Church, at Bedford Avenue and South Fifth Street, Brooklyn, was declared yesterday to be unfounded. Commissioner Bell said that the commission had had under consideration an informal offer of the property at a price a little over $100,000, and had rejected it as too high. Both Commissioner Bell and the rector, the Rev. S. M. Haskins, said that the price probably would be determined by condemnation proceedings.

Mr. Bloch Makes a Denial.

A letter has been received in this city from I. Bloch, Director of the Cercle de l'Escrime at Paris, and of the Casino at Dieppe, in which he objects to certain charges relative to his character made in some of the New York papers on Oct. 14 last. These statements, he asserts, are without foundation and grow out of the malice of certain persons in Europe for the purpose of injuring his reputation. The New York newspapers, he says, have been deceived.

Dr. John Hall's Former Home Leased.

The house that was occupied by the late Dr. John Hall, the former pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, which is a part of the church property, has been leased to Charles A. Gardiner. The Trustees of the Fifth Avenue Church decided that as they had no pastor they would rent the house, and when a new pastor was obtained would provide a home for him elsewhere.

Do You Want $20, $22 and $25 Overcoats For $15.00

You can get them here balance of this week. We have too many. So down they go. And hundreds of men will get the biggest $15 worth they ever got.

Every style of cloth. Every new shape. Silk, satin and wool lined.

NOW LET THE RUSH BEGIN.

BIERMAN, HEIDELBERG & CO.
Broadway, cor. Chambers St.
(Stewart Bldg.)

Bloomingdales
3d Ave. & 59th St.

Diamond Jewelry that would cost you $75 in all of the jewelry stores can be had here for $35—the very same make and style; and the Sunburst Pendants that usually sell at $25—sometimes for more—are here for $10. Use common sense in buying Jewelry. There is no reason in the world why you should pay twice what articles are worth just to get a box with the name of an exclusive jeweler on it. Buy the jewelry here, and if you wish the box from the other place you can get it for a few cents. Here is

Diamond Jewelry,

in an immense assortment, attractively priced. Brooches, Pendants, Rings, Earrings, Lockets, Studs, Pins, Cuff and Collar Buttons, Pocket Knives, Tie Clasps, and many other appropriate articles—a brilliant array from which to select your Holiday Gifts.

A special PENDANT of 7 fine cut white diamonds at about half usual price—special to-day.. $35

Handsome SUNBURST PENDANT with one fine cut diamond—special to-day $10

Other pendants of choice designs at $15, $21, up to..... $200

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Inspection of our stock of diamonds and solid gold jewelry will convince you that it is not surpassed in extent and variety anywhere and that our prices are the lowest.

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The Green Label bottling is 10 years old. A Pure Rye Whiskey. Unequalled for Family, Medicinal or general use. Get the best.

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AUTONOMY FOR FILIPINOS

Policy of House Democrats Set Forth in a Joint Resolution.

EVACUATION IS DEMANDED

Another Resolution Provides for an Inquiry Into Slavery and Polygamy in the Sulu Islands.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Two joint resolutions were introduced in the House of Representatives to-day by Representative Williams of Mississippi, which are the result of consultation among a number of Democratic leaders in the House and are understood to be expressive of their general position on the Philippine question. The principal resolution is as follows:

Whereas, The hope has been held out that the Filipinos now waging war against the forces of the United States in the Island of Luzon would lay down their arms if authoritatively assured that it was the intention of the Government and the people of the United States ultimately to grant to the people of that island their independence and the absolute control of their domestic affairs, and

Whereas, Such is the intention of the Government and of the American people, who do not believe in wars of conquest or criminal aggression against other peoples and have frequently declared their horror thereof; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled:

Section 1. That it has always been our intent and purpose to recognize the inalienable rights of the Filipinos to self-government and national independence, and that in pursuance thereof we shall make formal recognition of these rights and withdraw our land and sea forces upon the establishment of peace and the inauguration of a constitutional Government, or Governments, by the people of the islands or any of them, provided the said Government agrees, or the said Governments agree, to refund the $20,000,000 which was paid by us to the Queen of Spain; to give us in fee simple, with right of sovereignty vested in us, a place suitable for a naval station, and other places fitted for coaling stations, and to grant the American people in perpetuity the right of free access to all of their ports for goods, merchandise, and persons bent on peaceful or missionary pursuits.

Sec. 2. We pledge our friendly assistance and counsel in the work of inaugurating such a movement.

Sec. 3. We pledge ourselves to treat as an unfriendly manifestation toward the United States any foreign interference or aggression for the period of ten years from and after the establishment of such a Government, provided that the Government and people of said Islands shall surrender into our keeping during that period the entire question of their foreign relations, and shall pay the expenses to which we may be put for such troops as shall, at the request of said Government, be kept on Philippine territory and of such ships and civil forces as may be kept in the Philippine or adjacent waters for the purposes of the protection herein promised.

The other resolution is as follows:

Whereas, The Constitution of the United States provides that "Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude except as punishable for crime shall exist within the United States or any place subject to their jurisdiction," and

Whereas, The Island of Sulu, one of the Philippine groups, is and has been for some time, by virtue of the ratification of the treaty of Paris between Spain and the United States "within the United States or subject to their jurisdiction," and

Whereas, It is currently reported and believed that slavery does actually exist in said islands, and

Whereas, It is furthermore currently reported and believed that it exists by the connivance or express agreement of the Federal authorities, therefore, be it

Resolved, By the House of Representatives that the President be and he is hereby requested, if in his opinion compatible with the public interest, to transmit to the House such information as may be available on that subject, including official documents, agreements, or conventions entered into by and between the authorities, civil or military, of the United States and the so-called Sultan of Sulu, his agents or representatives; be it further

Resolved, That the Judiciary Committee of this House be, and is hereby instructed to investigate and report upon the legal and Constitutional aspects of our Governmental relations to the people of the Philippine Islands, and especially to those of them in the group hitherto or now ruled by the so-called Sultan of Sulu, and to determine and report to the House whether or not in the opinion of said committee the said islands are within the jurisdiction of the United States, and if in the jurisdiction of the United States, whether or not the Constitutional prohibition of slavery and the statutory prohibition of polygamy do or do not apply to them and their people, and should or should not control Federal officials in all their acts and conduct in connection with the Government thereof.

Mr. Jones (Pop., Washington,) introduced a bill to extend the homestead law to the Philippines, so that soldiers serving in the wars with Spain or the Philippines shall have the benefit of homestead settlement in the Philippines.

CONGRESS SHOULD NOT ACT YET.

Senator Lodge Says the Philippine War Must First Be Ended.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Senator Lodge, Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Philippines, said to-night:

"It will ultimately become the duty of the Philippine Committee, I suppose, to deal with all questions connected with the islands, and to consider for submission to the Senate the policy which the United States should pursue in regard to them. But these are, of course, questions of the future. The paramount necessity of the present moment is the restoration of order in the islands, the ending of the war, and the extinction of the last embers of the insurrection, which has now degenerated into mere brigandage. This is all work for the army, and is an executive function. Until peace and order are absolutely restored, there ought not to be any Congressional action.

"The only immediate duty for the committee that I can see now is to gather together and put into compact form all possible information in regard to the islands, so that when the time comes for Congressional action Congress may have all the knowledge obtainable which will enable it to act intelligently."

FILIPINO STRONGHOLD TAKEN.

Captured by Arnold's Little Force—MacArthur Occupies Ibaand—Many Spanish Prisoners Free.

MANILA, Dec. 14.—A detachment of Col. Hayes's cavalry, under Lieut. Arnold, has captured Blacnabato, the mountain stronghold where the last insurrection was ended with a peace treaty. A large quantity of munitions of war was secured.

Major Batchelor's battalion of the Twenty-fourth Infantry is making slow progress in the Aparri Valley. The villagers are giving the colored troops banquets and balls everywhere.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Gen. Otis to-day cabled to the War Department as follows:

"Gen. Lawton reports Bulcan Province freed of insurgents yesterday. Troops Fourth Cavalry captured strong mountain position Blacnabato, with food supplies, clothing, cartridge factory, and barracks.

"MacArthur's troops occupied Ibaand, town south on western coast Luzon; slight opposition, and few light casualties.

"Eighth instant Bates reports from Zamboanga that he has garrisoned Basilan, and is sending troops to Cottobato and Davoa, and that the condition of affairs is satisfactory.

"Eighteen hundred Spanish prisoners received in Manila; over two thousand more en route; thirteen hundred shipped to Spain 16th instant. These prisoners much better physical condition than Spanish troops surrendered when Manila capitulated."

FILIPINO RESOLUTION LOST.

Senator Pettigrew's Inquiry Tabled in the Senate by a Vote of 41 to 20.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Pettigrew's resolution asking for information as to whether the flag of the Philippine Republic had ever been saluted by the American forces in the Philippines came up in the regular order.

Mr. Chandler moved to lay the resolution on the table. Mr. Pettigrew asked a withdrawal of the motion, but this was declined. There was, however, no objection to an explanation by Mr. Pettigrew, and he spoke briefly, saying that his only purpose was to ascertain whether certain newspaper statements concerning the recognition given Aguinaldo's forces by our fleet in Manila Bay in the Summer of 1898 were true.

He said the statement had been repeatedly made that vessels bearing the Philippine flag had passed in and out of the harbor at that time, and that the flag had been saluted on different occasions by the American forces. He had never seen a contradiction of this report, and he considered it important to know whether it was based upon fact. He had also seen frequent statements to the effect that at one time our forces had turned over prisoners taken in a battle on Subig Bay to the Filipinos.

If this was true, he would like to know the facts and the circumstances under which they occurred. He knew many other people who would like to know these facts. He therefore considered the resolution a proper one, and hoped that Mr. Chandler's motion to lay on the table would not prevail.

Mr. Chandler replied that every word of the resolution and speeches made upon it would be cabled to Manila. For this reason he hoped that the resolution would be disposed of as promptly as possible. Mr. Pettigrew called for the yeas and nays on the motion to lay on the table. The vote resulted: Yeas, 41; nays, 20.

Three Democrats—Lindsay of Kentucky, McLaurin of South Carolina, and McEnery of Louisiana—voted with the majority, as also did Senator Stewart of Nevada. Senator Hoar of Massachusetts was the only Republican to vote nay.

LIEUT. BATSON WOUNDED.

Amputation of Foot Probable—He Organized Macabebe Scouts.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The following dispatch was received from Gen. Otis to-day. It is dated Manila, Dec. 14:

"Lieut. Batson, Fourth Cavalry, organized four large companies Macabebe scouts, led advance of Lawton's troops and attended Young's cavalry Northwestern Luzon, Batson leading with conspicuous gallantry in several hard-fought engagements. On Nov. 19 seriously wounded in foot; amputation probably necessary. Can he not receive Majority in some staff corps as reward for efficient service?"

Big Demand for Beer in Manila.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 14.—Considerable shipments of beer from here to Manila have been going on. A consignment of five cars goes out to-day to San Francisco, thence by vessels of the Southern Pacific line to Hong Kong, where it will be reshipped to Manila. The remaining fifteen cars of an order of twenty cars will go next week. The beer is all bottled, and the consignee is a saloonkeeper in Manila, who says that he has a demand of eight cars a week, and that in addition to this he can find a market for a much larger regular consignment.

CUBANS GIVE UP MANY ARMS.

Hiding Place of Three Field Guns and 10,000 Rifles Disclosed to the Americans.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Dec. 14.—For some months it has been suspected that large quantities of military stores were in the possession of Cubans at some point in the interior. Yesterday the Mayor of Tunis, a small town in the District of Holguin, voluntarily disclosed the location, and surrendered three effective field guns, 10,000 rifles, and a large amount of ammunition to the Americans.

The guns had been stored in an obscure place, in a rough country, under palm leaf blinds. It would have been almost impossible to find them unless their whereabouts had been voluntarily revealed. The Holguin district is one of the wildest in the island, and has been regarded as a probable starting point for a possible uprising.

The Mayor of Tunis, who was formerly a rabid Cuban politician, says he had become convinced that the possession of these arms by the Cubans was a source of danger.

GEN. BROOKE IS INDIGNANT.

Denies Emphatically that He Protested Against His Recall by President McKinley.

HAVANA, Dec. 14.—Governor General Brooke is indignant at the reports cabled from Washington which represent him as having protested against the order of the President relieving him of the Military Governorship of Cuba. He says:

"I am a soldier and obey orders. I would direct the arrest of any officer who protested against my order, and would always render to a superior authority the respect which I would exact from a subordinate."

His friends, however, express the opinion that he has not been treated with due consideration. They think that some intimation should have been given him of the contemplated change, whereas, as a matter of fact, the first knowledge he had that he was to be removed, and to be succeeded by Major Gen. Wood, was derived from newspaper dispatches.

The Patria says:

"The administration of Gen. Wood at Santiago has been thought well of by Cubans of all grades. It must also be admitted that he governed the most sensitive and independent section of the island without once offending the dignity of the inhabitants. He understood the exigencies of the situation, and recognized the rights of the people."

The Lucha says:

"Judging from past experience of Gen Wood, he will make an excellent Governor General. Cuba has cause for self-congratulation. In Santiago his policy was one of harmony. He was the first to promulgate habeas corpus. In a country where the embers of international hate are still smoldering, a man of his clear intelligence may be expected to solve prudently many complicated political problems."

The Nuevo Pais says:

"Those who know Gen. Wood best assert that he is a brave soldier and a thorough statesman as well."

The members of Gen. Brooke's Advisory Cabinet to-day tendered their resignation, but were asked to remain in office until the arrival of Gen. Wood.

STEPS TO PREVENT BRIGANDAGE.

Insurgents Who Ill-Treat Friendly Natives to be Severely Dealt With.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—At the War Department it is learned that an order has been sent to Manila directing the military officers there to adopt a course that will render unsafe to the Filipinos the continuation of cruel acts upon friendly natives who have disregarded the instructions of the insurgent leaders. Many have been killed or maimed by the insurgents for their refusal to give further aid to the rebellion.

The assumption at the department is that Aguinaldo, since the dispersal of his army and the apparent futility of attempting to reorganize it for military purposes, has determined to lead a war of brigandage. It is believed that the rebellion is practically wiped out; that there are only small bodies of Filipino insurgents left with arms in their possession; that they are far from points occupied by United States troops, and that they will follow the lives of outlaws until caught red-handed in attempts to kill careless troops who may fancy they are in secure neighborhoods.

Late reports from the Philippines inform the department that the followers of Aguinaldo who have been committing barbarous acts were evidently obeying instructions in disregarding flags of truce, using flags to mislead and expose American troops, and generally conducting themselves in a way to forfeit the continuance of operations against them as if they were controlled by the rules of civilized warfare. In order to protect and encourage non-combatant natives who are reported to be in constant danger, our officers are to be asked to adopt severe measures to discourage assassination and brigandage.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

General Passenger Agents Arrive at a Satisfactory Agreement Regarding Rates.

As a result of a two days' meeting of the General Passenger Agents of the Trunk Line and Central Passenger Associations, representing all the lines between New York, Chicago, and St. Louis, all rate differences of any consequence among the lines have been adjusted and the situation has been considerably clarified. Resolutions were adopted shortly before the close of yesterday's session at the Trunk Line Association headquarters, 143 Liberty Street, in which all the roads agreed to abolish commissions for the sale of tickets, and also to maintain the tariffs as filed with the Inter-State Commerce Commission, the agreement to go into effect Jan. 1.

The effect of this will be not only to bring the roads into much better and closer relations than they have been for some time, but also, if the agreement be lived up to, to do away with secret rate cutting, which has had a demoralizing effect on rates. It will, too, do away to some extent at least with the business of scalpers, who, in some places, it is said, have been able to buy direct from the railroads at a price below the regular tariff price, and sell to their patrons still below regular rates at a profit. Harmonious action in this respect alone, railroad men say, will mean a saving to the railroads of something like $150,000 a month.

Each railroad also is to refuse to become a party to any irregularity on the part of any other railroad, and it is understood that if any road finds it is embarrassed by an improper reduction of rates by a connecting line, it shall, instead of retaliating, first call the attention of Commissioner Farmer to the matter, and he will endeavor to bring about an understanding and a restoration of the rates.

Representatives of twenty-five railroads were present at the sessions, including the New York Central, Pennsylvania, Erie, Lehigh Valley, West Shore, Lackawanna, Jersey Central, Ontario and Western, Grand Trunk, Wabash, Nickel Plate, Chesapeake and Ohio, Baltimore and Ohio, and Lake Shore.

At the conclusion of yesterday's session, which was said to be a very harmonious one, Commissioner Farmer said: "While there has been a good condition in the trunk line territory for the past year, the east-bound situation has not been altogether satisfactory. But now, with so complete an understanding and so excellent an agreement, the situation is materially improved, and we hope for very substantial benefits as a result."

The members of the associations will hold another meeting early in January, when a system of adjudicating complaints arising from the enforcement of the resolutions passed yesterday will be decided upon.

It was reported to the meeting that the condition of rates at Buffalo, which has been a hot-bed of rate-cutting, is entirely satisfactory now, and that normal rates on passenger business out of that city will be restored to-day.

Santa Fe Stockholders Meet.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 14.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Santa Fé was held in this city at noon to-day. A meeting of the Board of Directors was held immediately following it. At the stockholders' meeting the acquisition by purchase or lease of a number of branch railroad companies was approved. H. Rieman Duval, Thomas H. Fowler, Charles S. Gleed, and Victor Morawetz, whose terms as Directors expired to-day, were re-elected.

BROOKLYN ELEVATED NUISANCE.

Health Board Inspector Finds that Drains Discharge Into Streets.

Inspector George V. Convery of the Health Department reported yesterday that he had carefully investigated the condition of the Brooklyn elevated railroad stations. He said he found no cause for complaint as to the cleanliness of the stations and the sanitary condition of the toilet rooms. He found fault, however, with various drains and rainwater leaders, which, unconnected with the sewers, discharged their contents on the sidewalks or roadways.

Striking instances of these nuisances, according to his report, may be found under the elevated tracks about the bridge plaza, where "from almost every pillar of the structure a five-inch drainpipe discharges into the street, day or night, sunshine or rain, to the discomfort of those whose business calls them afoot to that section of the city." Orders, it is said, have been served on the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company to abate these nuisances.

MR. HYDE THANKS FIREMEN.

Vice President of the Equitable to Chief Croker.

Vice President James H. Hyde of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, in a letter addressed to Fire Chief Croker, received at Fire Headquarters yesterday, expresses his thanks to the department for the efficiency, vigilance, and care of the members of the force who responded to an alarm of fire at his mother's residence, 11 East Fortieth Street, on Saturday, Dec. 9. Mr. Hyde's letter is as follows:

"Edward F. Croker, Chief:

"It gives me great pleasure to thank you for the promptness with which you responded to the alarm Saturday afternoon for a fire at my mother's residence, at 11 East Fortieth Street, and for the care and attention which you gave to the property. The Fire Department is certainly to be congratulated on having such an efficient Chief and you for having such an efficient force. My mother and I appreciate the vigilance and care displayed. Believe me, my dear Mr. Croker, JAMES H. HYDE."

Secretary Docharty, under instructions from the Commissioner, replied to Mr. Hyde, expressing the sincere thanks of the Commissioner, as Chief Executive of the Fire Department, for the acknowledgment of the service rendered by the firemen from Mr. Hyde, and stating that if real meritorious work on the part of the uniformed force was always acknowledged in the same manner as expressed in Mr. Hyde's letter, it would prove an added incentive to the firemen to act promptly, efficiently, and bravely upon all occasions where their services were required.

The Boy Beloved of Washington.—Edward Cary, author of "Life of George William Curtis," in a contribution entitled "Lafayette, the Boy Beloved of Washington," will give a review of episodes in the relations of the young Marquis Lafayette and Gen. Washington, from Brandywine to Yorktown, in THE NEW YORK TIMES next Sunday. Order in advance to be sure of getting a copy. Sunday edition, 3 cents. All the news that's fit to print.—Adv.

SUNDAY 3 CENTS.

The New York Times

"A Newspaper for Intelligent and Thoughtful People."

SOME SPECIAL FEATURES.

Women Wage Earners.

MISS KATE SANBORN, author of "The Wit of Women," etc., will have an article entitled "Some Wage-Earners and a Smith," telling of women who have made their own way in life and have supported others without loss of feminine charm.

College Admission Requirements.

NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER, Founder and President of the Teachers' College, will discuss admission requirements.

The Boy Beloved of Washington.

EDWARD CARY, author of "Life of George William Curtis," in a contribution entitled "Lafayette, the Boy Beloved of Washington," will give a review of episodes in the relations of the young Marquis Lafayette and Gen. Washington, from Brandywine to Yorktown.

Women's Common Sense Attire.

H. K. BUSH-BROWN, the sculptor, will give the text of his recent address to the Rainy Day Club, in which he urges the abolition of the fashion plate and argues for greater simplicity in women's dress.

Order in advance from your newsdealer.

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Gray Overcoats

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These Men's Winter Overcoats are in great demand this season, and we're showing them in over 20 different shades. If you would be always "in style" come to us.

You can spend a profitable and interesting half hour in inspecting this line.

Broadway and Houston St.

Store open Saturday till 9 P. M.

PUT POISON IN HIS WELL.

Mystery in an Attempt to Kill Stage Driver's Family.

KENSICO, N. Y., Dec. 14.—A sensation was caused in Armonk to-day when it became known that an attempt had been made to poison the family of Robert Cox. He is proprietor of a boarding house in Armonk and operates the stage route from Armonk.

Mr. Cox at daybreak arose and, going to his well, drew water which was used in cooking breakfast. Several of the members remarked that the coffee and the food had a very strange taste. Cox left the house to go over his route. He forgot a package, and returned. He was alarmed to find his family all sick. As the symptoms indicated poisoning, Cox jumped on one of his fastest horses and, without hat or coat, rode to the residence of Dr. Clark. When the physician reached the house he found the members of the Cox family in agony. He promptly administered antidotes, and after working over the different members for several hours succeeded in getting them all out of danger.

An examination of the well showed that at least a pound of paris green had been thrown into it during the night. Mr. Cox says he does not know of any enemy he has.

MRS. GOULD IN AN ACCIDENT.

One of Her Horses Knocked Down by a Collision with a Truck.

The brougham of Mrs. George J. Gould, to which her favorite team of park horses was attached, met with an accident about 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon at Nineteenth Street and Fifth Avenue and one of the horses was injured. Mrs. Gould was in the brougham at the time, but suffered no injury.

The carriage was going up Fifth Avenue, and at Nineteenth Street the shaft of one of Rand & McNally's trucks, the driver of which was trying to avoid a collision with a cab, struck one of Mrs. Gould's horses and knocked it down. In falling the horse pulled its mate down and, to add to the complication, the truck ran into the cab which it had been trying to avoid. It was thought at first that Mrs. Gould's horse was fatally hurt, but when its harness was removed it jumped to its feet and, dashing to the pavement, became entangled in a pile of empty boxes and packing materials and was again thrown down. With considerable difficulty it was rescued from its position and taken to a veterinarian. The driver of the truck was subsequently arrested, but Mrs. Gould's coachman declined to prosecute him.

Mrs. Gould witnessed the first part of the accident and then stepped into a drug store, where she ordered a cab to take her to her residence.

BREWERY UNION AIMED AT.

Combination of Albany and Rensselaer Counties' Interests Being Urged.

Representatives of Moore & Schley of this city are operating in Albany and Rensselaer Counties to bring about a consolidation of all the brewery interests there. The story is that Richard Croker, ex-Senator Edward Murphy, Jr., M. M. Nolan, ex-Mayor of Albany; Anthony N. Brady of Albany, and others are largely interested in a financial sense. Mr. Murphy is one of the owners of the Excelsior Brewery, in Troy, and is wealthy.

A Cohoes brewer who is at the Sinclair House said to a TIMES reporter yesterday:

"The movement to combine the breweries in Albany and Rensselaer Counties is still in progress. When I left home yesterday agents of Moore & Schley of Broadway, who are to finance the scheme, were still at work. Undoubtedly the undertaking would be successful in a pecuniary sense if those going into the combination do not ask too much for their plants.

"As I understand it, the proposed syndicate has obtained options on about all the properties excepting those of Edmund Fitzgerald and Jo[illegible]anton of Troy and Samuel Bolton & [illegible] Lansingburg. But to make the combi[illegible] a go these concerns must be acquired, I suppose they will sell if enough is offe[illegible]."

EDUCATIONAL UNIFICATION.

Regents of the University Strongly Favor the Proposed Plan.

ALBANY, Dec. 14.—The commission to unify the educational system of the State met to-day. Regent St. Clair McKelway, on behalf of the Regents of the university, presented a statement and a provisional draft of amendments prepared by a special committee of the Board of Regents. The statement says in part:

"We cordially approve of the general purpose to place the whole educational system of the State under the supervision of the Regents, and we specially commend the proposition to make the Chancellor of the University the chief executive educational officer of the State. We fully believe that with suitable enlargement of its powers and adequate compensation that office would invite to its duties the greatest of educators and promote the development in this State of a system of public education of surpassing excellence."

"We deprecate as impolitic and probably baneful any needless changes in the legislation of the Board of Regents or in the powers of the Department of Public Instruction.

"There is now clearly manifested a substantial unanimity of sentiment throughout the State in favor of such unification under the Regents. If considered simply by itself, it doubtless would easily obtain legislative sanction.

"At the first meeting of your honorable body, Commissioner Ainsworth, the recognized representative of the Department of Public Instruction, was reported as voting in favor of such unification. It would likewise receive the unanimous approval of the Regents. Thus the two educational departments of the State would be in accord.

"Less than such a measure of unification would not effect the purpose that led to your appointment, and we respectfully suggest to you to propose just such unification and nothing more."

"The measure and methods of educational unification thus approved, have the further merit that they would require very little legislation and could go into operation immediately, without disturbance to the current work in the public schools or to the State's needful supervision. The unification would come into effect quietly, and little, if any, immediate change would be needed, even in its personnel of the officers and employes of the Department of Public Instruction.

"The bill as favored by the Regents provides that their Chancellor shall take the place of the present Superintendent of Public Instruction, and be clothed with all the powers that official possesses, and gives the Regents authority to provide a salary for that official."

A telegram was received from United States Senator Depew stating: "I thoroughly approve of unification under the Regents, with their Chancellor elected as chief executive."

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R. H. Macy and Co.

BOTH SIDES OF 14TH ST. (Running from 13th to 15th St.), SIXTH AVE.

NOTICE: Beginning to-morrow our stores will remain open evenings until Christmas.

Our Prices Are Always the Lowest, but at No Time Is the Difference So Pronounced as During the Holidays.

Cameras and Supplies.

Eastman's A. B. C. Outfit, $1.08.
"Cyclone Jr." Camera and Outfit, $3.61.
"Bedford" Film Cameras, $3.61.
Pocket Kodaks, $3.34.
Folding Pocket Kodaks, $6.67.
"Bull's-Eye Special" 4x5 photo, $13.33.
"Wizard B," 4x5 photo, $9.34.
Folding "Cyclone" Cameras, $10.81.
"Buckeye" Cameras, $5.99.
"No. 2 Cycle Poco," 5x7 photo, $17.99.
"Alvista" Cameras, 4x12 photo, $22.23.
Full line Albuma, Solio, Aristo Jr., Velox, Blue Print and Dekko papers.
R. H. Macy Developer, 8-oz. bottles, 18c.
R. H. Macy Toning and Fixing Solution, 8-oz. bottles, 24c.
Solio Hardener, 8-oz. bottles, 32c.
Flash-Light Cartridges, box of seven, 15.
Orders taken for developing, printing and mounting.

The Pictures.

Photo Medallions, popular subjects, beautifully colored, mounted on glass, gilt borders, brass corners, with stand.

Size 6x8 in. 24c and 34c
Size 8x10 in. 39c and 46c

Larger sizes, 74c, 98c, $1.36—ranging up as high as you care to pay.

Pastel Landscapes, gilt map, 3 in. gilt frames, brass corners, size 21x35 . . . . . $3.99

Pastel Landscapes, heavy white panel, 3½ in. carved and burnished gilt frames, matched corners $9.98

Oil Paintings, our own importation, large variety of beautiful subjects, at prices ranging from $13.48 to $106.99.

Musical Instruments.

The Straus Piano, specially constructed for our trade, choice of mahogany, walnut and rosewood, $123.68.

Piano Stools, $1.87 and upward.
Mandolins, $5.99, $3.34, $2.99, $1.49.
Violins, $3.98, $2.99, $2.14.
Banjos, $7.99, $6.41, $5.21.
Music Rolls, $1.49, 99c., 74c. and 42c.

Bicycles.

Juvenile Bicycles, diamond and drop frames, flush joints, enamelled in maroon, green and black, fitted with Hartford tires, 26-in. wheels, at $18.98; 24-in. wheels, at $17.98

"Webster" Bicycles, 1899 model, regular price has been $34.99; Men's model, $16.98; Women's, $17.98.

Clocks.

Mantel China Clocks, artistically decorated, $1.98 to $19.66.
Cuckoo Clocks, Swiss carved wood, guaranteed movements, $3.49 to $19.66.
Fancy Clocks, twenty marble effects, with pretty gold trimmings, choice, $3.98.
Women's Boudoir Clocks, wrought iron and gold finish, $1.75 qualities, at 49c.
Mantel Sets, gold ormolu finish, painted, china panels, $18.94 to $199.66.
One thousand Miniature Bronze Figures, made in Vienna, twenty styles, 99c. to $3.99 per pair.
Bronze Warriors, 21 inches high, regular $8 kind; our price, $4.97.

Desk Things.

Desk Pads, made of fine quality leather, $1.28, 81c., 77c. and 51c.
Desk Pads, leather corners, sterling silver mountings, $1.79, $1.58, $1.36 and 99c.
Desk Calendars, metal corners, 24c. and 19c.
Leather Writing Folios, $1.41, $1.11 and 91c.; with sterling silver mountings, $2.41 and $1.71.
Brass Letter Cases, $1.98, $1.21 and 91c.
Brass Ink Wells, 91c. and 86c.
Colonial Gold Ink Wells, $1.21, $1.06 and 91c.
Sterling Silver Pencils, $1.21, 91c. and 49c.
Sterling Silver Pen-Holders, 99c., 74c. and 68c.
Fancy Holiday Stationery, latest shapes and tints, decorated boxes, $1.21, 99c., 74c., 66c., 49c. and 24c.

For Smokers—Annex.

Smoking Sets, wood and brass with cigar cutter and metal trays for cigars, cigarettes and tobacco, $1.74 to $3.98.

French Briar Pipes, plain, sterling silver and solid gold mountings, $1.24 to $8.98.

Genuine Meerschaum Pipes, finest quality, plain and exquisitely carved, amber mouth pieces, $1.89 to $8.98.

Manuel Garcia Imported Cigars.

Regalia Chiquita, box of 50	$4.69
Conchas Selectas, box of 50	$4.84
Prados, box of 50	$4.99
Democratas, box of 50	$4.99
Concha Fina Especial, box of 50	$5.74
Puritanos Finos, box of 50	$6.19
Deliciosas, box of 25	$4.49
Perfectos, box of 25	$5.29
Invincibles, box of 25	$6.49

Henry Clay Imported Cigars.

Conchas Speciales Extra, box of 50	$4.74
Conchas Selectas, box of 50	$4.89
Puritanos, box of 50	$6.64
Royal Bouquet, box of 25	$3.14
Perfectos, box of 25	$5.25

Telma del Prado-Democratas, made by Garcia Mora & Co., of Havana, worth $13.00 per hundred, our price per box of 50 . . . $4.99

Le Vive-Key West, clear Havana.

Concha Regalia, box of 50	$3.24
Concha Regalia, box of 25	$1.74
Puritanos Extra, box of 50	$3.74
Rothschilds, box of 50	$4.74
Perfectos Finos, box of 25	$3.24

Flor de Merode, clear Havana, long filler and Sumatra wrapper.

Infantes, box of 50	$1.89
Sirenas, box of 50	$2.49
Bouquet Especial, box of 50	$2.69
Bouquet Especial, box of 25	$1.39
Regalia Bouquet, box of 50	$3.19
High Life, box of 50	$3.49
Universales, box of 50	$3.99
Universales, box of 25	$2.09
Deliciosas Extra, box of 25	$1.84

STANDARD OIL TRANSACTION.

Rumored Absorption of National Docks and Storage Company.

Two deeds that caused much speculation were filed in the Hudson County Register's office at Jersey City yesterday. They show that the Standard Oil Company has conveyed to the New Jersey Storage Company its oil yards, buildings, and apparatus at Bayonne. At the same time the National Docks and Storage Company conveys to the New Jersey Storage Company its docks and property at Black Tom Island, near Cavan Point. The consideration named is $50,000 in the first case and $25,000 in the second.

Charles H. Sterling, President of the National Docks and Storage Company, declined to give any information, but denied that his company had been absorbed by the Standard Oil Company, as was reported in Jersey City.

The New Jersey Storage Company filed articles of incorporation on Nov. 15. The incorporators are Charles E. Hodge of New York, James R. Taylor of Mount Vernon, N. Y., and J. W. R. Crawford of Metuchen, N. J. The capital stock is $300,000. Charles McQuillan of Bayonne is named as the principal agent. The objects set forth by the articles are: "To lease, purchase, and maintain tidewater oil terminals, purchase lighters, and steamers for oil transportation, build and maintain warehouses, and do a general storage business."

The first deed filed reserves to the Standard Oil Company the ownership and management of the railroads and oil and water pipe lines on the property. An agreement was also filed showing that the National Docks and Storage Company will not abandon its business, but will transfer its tidewater terminal from Black Tom to Constable Hook, Bayonne, the Standard Oil Company also giving it the privilege of laying a water pipe from Communipaw to Constable Hook in consideration of $3,500.

A Teachers' Association Election.

At the annual election of the Teachers' Mutual Benefit Association yesterday, the following ticket was elected for the ensuing year: President—Samuel Ayers, M. D.; Vice President—Joanna J. Hill; Recording Secretary—Abner B. Holley; Financial Secretary—Alanson Palmer; Treasurer—Andrew J. Whiteside.

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SHIP FRIESLAND LIBELED.

Coffee Consignees Seek Damages Due to Fouling the Lassell.

The Red Star Line steamship Friesland, which on Dec. 5 fouled the coffee ship Lassell while that vessel was detained at Quarantine, staving a hole in her side, was libeled yesterday in the United States District Court. The action is taken by John Arbuckle, William V. R. Smith, James N. Jarvie, Edwin H. Peck, and several other consignees of the coffee in the Lassell's cargo. The coffee is declared to be worth $175,000, and damages for that amount are asked from the owners of the Red Star Line, the International Navigation Company. The Lassell is still beached off Stapleton.

The coffee steamship Roman Prince came up the Bay and anchored off Liberty Island yesterday. The other coffee steamer, Ragusa, is still in Quarantine. The coffee is to be taken off both vessels in lighters and landed, under the recent ruling of the Board of Health. There are 24,050 bags on the Ragusa and 27,000 bags on the Roman Prince.

WAR VETERANS' CONSTITUTION.

Adopted by Their New Spanish-American Association.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 14.—The Spanish-American War Veterans' Association met here to-day and adopted a constitution. The association is the successor to a similar organization formed last September in Washington, D. C., by Gen. Keifer, who was elected Commander in Chief.

Dissatisfaction arose among the officers under Gen. Keifer, and they all resigned, claiming that he was using the association for political purposes. Col. W. J. Hueling of Pennsylvania was recently elected Commander in Chief of the new organization, and he notified the members yesterday of his acceptance. The constitution adopted provides that politics must be kept out of the association.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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THE REPUBLICAN SLATE.

The only remaining doubt as to the programme of the Republican managers for 1900 is now dispelled by the selection of Secretary ROOT as the candidate for Vice President. To this the assent of Mr. ROOT is believed to have been secured, and the plan will be carried out unless circumstances that cannot be foreseen shall interfere. The occurrence of any effectual interference is extremely improbable. The place for the convention has not been definitely determined, but there is little question that New York can secure it if really desirous to do so.

In view of the degree of certainty as to the result of the election the place of holding the convention excites but little interest, and if it shall come to New York it will be due to the wish of the managers to follow a plan of campaign that will be as broadly National as possible. It is thirty-one years since a National Convention of either great party has been held in this city, and the eminent citizen of the State then placed in nomination much against his will was not greatly surprised when he was overwhelmingly defeated. It would be a neat and courteous attention on the part of the Republicans to select this city next year for the nomination of one of our citizens on a Presidential ticket with such safe prospects of success.

Naturally a campaign for the election of a ticket that can thus confidently be arranged in advance is not likely to arouse intense enthusiasm. It will be not unlike that for the second election of MONROE—whom, by the way, Mr. MCKINLEY resembles in some striking regards—which is known in political history as having inaugurated the "era of good will." And since the result of the election is so comfortably assured, those of us who differ from the fortunate party in some of its most conspicuous doctrines, and who regret that there is not an active and respectable opposition to combat those doctrines, can congratulate ourselves that the party, since its last victory, has steadily advanced its position as to the currency, which is by far the most important point of domestic politics now in dispute. And while we must all concede that Mr. MCKINLEY's claim to a renomination is by all the conventions of politics fully made out, we of New York can feel an especial pleasure that his companion on the ticket is to be a New York man with such a well deserved and well established reputation for talent and character.

THE SPECULATOR AND THE INVESTOR.

It was the general remark of shrewd and experienced observers yesterday that Wall Street was full of bargains, and, though the net result of the violent fluctuations of prices on the Exchange was to leave the level about the same as at the closing on the previous day, the remark remained true.

It would not do to deny that such disturbances as took place on Wednesday and were in a way continued first in one direction yesterday and then in the opposite and again in the first have their effect on general business. That is inevitable even if the effect were only psychologic and sympathetic. But it is very slight and is bound to be temporary. Sudden difficulties in the speculative market can be very serious when the business of the country is over extended and credit is inflated and the commitments of financial institutions are extravagant. When, as at present, the contrary of all these conditions is known to prevail, when business generally is at once active and conservative and there is no strain anywhere on ordinary commercial and corporate credit, the influence of Wall Street excitement is limited and fleeting.

It is to be understood that the "bargains" created by the flurry in the Street are for the investor and not for the speculator. It is the man who is able to pay for what he buys, looking to the rate of return on his purchases or to an advance in the price to the level justified by that return, who can realize handsome profit from the sacrifices that those are compelled to make who act on quite different principles. The line between the investor and the speculator is not difficult to draw. It does not necessarily consist in the extent of risk assumed so much as in the ability to face that risk without ruin. The typical speculator is he who gambles with the money he is able to borrow, and whose ability to pay depends on the success of the venture. To a man indulging in this game the facts are easily obscured by his hopes and his appetite. He compares his "margin" with the possible profits and neglects to compare it with the certain liability assumed and the possible losses. On the approach of the latter he is almost forced to "protect" himself by the assumption of further risks, forgetting that at the last the difficulty of borrowing on such terms as he is compelled to seek must grow greater and still greater, until the crash comes. Then follows the liquidation which is the Wall Street term for something very like a deluge. Such perturbations as are now vexing the Street need concern no man who has kept his debts fairly within what he knows that he can, if necessary, pay.

NEW YORK.

A Representative in Congress ought to stand up for his State as well as for his country and his party. There is some present need of reminding the New York members of the House of Representatives that this is one of their duties.

In every currency debate it is the custom of ignorant demagogues in the House—Populists, Bryan Democrats, and some Republicans—to make vicious and lying attacks upon this State and this city. Either because they believe it themselves or because they wish to make other persons more ignorant than themselves believe it, they continually affirm that New York is the natural foe of the rest of the country; that it is a vast and insatiable parasite, fastening upon the body of the Nation and greedily sucking its life blood; that it hungrily seizes upon the gains of trade and the wages of toil, drawing to itself all the money of the country, insomuch that a great money power has been built up in this city, a thing they personify as a sort of devil, a ravening and predatory beast, an Erymanthian boar which the 16-to-1 Hercules is to slay.

It is much to be desired that some New York member gifted with a flow of swift words and a capacity for public indignation should speak up for his State whenever its Populist traducers fall upon it with their calumnies. It may be said that New York needs no defense; that falsehood and abuse cannot harm a sovereign State nor diminish the happiness of its people. That is not altogether true, but even if it were true that New Yorkers do not mind being vilely lied about, it is deplorable that the detested spirit of sectional hatred and jealousy should be fostered in that hall where the Representatives of all the States meet together in perfect equality to legislate for the whole Union. It is not so much that New York needs defense as that her calumniators would profit by correction. An ignorant man is always and everywhere a pitiable object, but when he occupies a seat in the House of Representatives he becomes not only an object of pity but of apprehension. He can do great mischief. It is the duty of his fellows to instruct him, gently if his dull ear is open to soft speech; with reproof and the lash of invective and words that sting and shame if he is one of those defiantly ignorant fellows who unblushingly hold up the straitened forehead of a fool.

It ought not to be difficult to get the idea through even the thickest skull that New York prospers only when the rest of the country is prosperous. Her wealth increases in proportion as the general wealth increases. If times are hard in Alabama or Texas the stagnation is at once reflected in business here. But times would always be hard all over the United States if New York habitually pillaged the people of their humble accumulations. If there were an actual money devil in Wall Street, and he drew into his own maw the cash proceeds of the sweat of the land, New York would be the greatest sufferer, not the chief gainer. New York cannot be conceived of as having interests separable from the interests of the rest of the Union any more than the head can be held to have one interest and the body another. We are all nourished by a common prosperity and wax rich and powerful through the prevalence of general conditions of good fortune and by mutual helpfulness. The injury of one is the concern of all.

Nor is the accumulation of a great store of money in this city a detriment or a danger to the rest of the country. We are aware that the new Socialism holds that wealth is culpable because it promotes business, which is a crime. But it is not with Socialism that we are now dealing. The Populists in Congress, some of them innocently misguided and some of them blatherskites from choice, are not haters of wealth, for they continually complain that they have not enough of it. They should be forced to see and understand that even the little they now possess would not be theirs if the capital accumulated in New York had not been poured out in vast sums to build the railroads and telegraphs and factories of the West and South and to develop the resources of the soil and mines and forests of the country. It is from concentrated capital, not from capital dispersed all over the country, that the money is obtained for great undertakings. No transcontinental railroad would ever have been built if its promoters had been obliged to visit the bankers of every little town and city in search of purchasers for their shares and bonds. The Federal Government could never dispose of its bond issues in time of need if ready capital were not always stored up in New York. Witness the complete failure of the attempt to borrow money by a "popular issue" of bonds. If New York capitalists had not subscribed for the bonds only an insignificant amount of money would have gone into the Treasury.

The evil things charged against New York are mythical and imaginary. The accusations are mischievous. They react upon those who make them and spread delusions among the people. No man ought to be permitted to get up in the House of Representatives or the Senate and traduce a State without undergoing prompt castigation and reproof from some representative of that State.

PAYN, ROOSEVELT, AND ROOT.

There is one gratifying circumstance about the interview with which the malodorous "LOU" PAYN has favored our esteemed contemporary The Sun. That is the entirely conclusive showing it makes that "LOU" is in pain. We pointed out, a good many days ago, that it was quite a moral impossibility that the Governor should renominate "LOU." But it is one of the circumstances of disrepute that the disreputable person should not be fully aware of the extent of it. One Governor of New York had already committed political suicide, largely by naming "LOU" to protect the interests of the assured of the State. And yet "LOU" appears to have thought that another Governor would retain him. Even if Gov. ROOSEVELT were a Black in morals and mentals, that was a length to which, merely as a prudent politician, he could not have gone with the example of his predecessor before him. And yet "LOU" most unreasonably squeals and barks because the Governor will not and can not stand him, even though the refusal of the Governor to renominate him is as intelligible from the point of view of "LOU" as it is from the point of view of a decent and reputable citizen.

"LOU" is so much agitated by the refusal of the Governor to continue him in office, and the open search of the Governor for a citizen who is fit to take his place who is also willing to take it, that he permits himself to declare war on the Governor in consequence. Doubtless "LOU" has been making the utmost use of his office to strengthen himself politically, according to his lights. Probably there is not a Republican scamp in the State, who has been found out, who is not willing to join him in his fight against the Governor. It is possible that the "cohesive force" of the elements which can be rallied under the standard of "LOU" may be able to impart a certain vivacity to the procedures of the Republican Convention in which the nomination is made for the next Governor of New York. That is a prospect rather to be welcomed in the interest of the public amusement, seeing that the fate of "LOU's" own political creator shows that the cohesive force of all the Republican politicians of his kidney cannot avail either to make or to mar the fortunes of a Republican aspirant to the Governorship.

But there are larger issues before "LOU," and it is to be expected that he will seize them. Mr. ELIHU ROOT is no longer in municipal or State politics. But he is getting to be very much in National politics. As things stand now, he is sure to be the next candidate of his party for the Vice Presidency of the United States. Here is an opportunity for the political activities of "LOU" which is much more urgent than revenge upon an official who has merely failed to see his way to renominating him. Mr. ROOT has done much worse than that. The adjective "malodorous" which we just now applied to "LOU" is not ours "in this connection," but Mr. ROOT's. It is he who publicly described "LOU" as having been for a quarter of a century before 1895, when the characterization was made, "a stench in the nostrils of all decent men." It was he who said that, during this period, "LOU" had been carrying a load of "shame and infamy." If it behooves "LOU" to defeat the renomination of the Governor, who has simply declined to renominate him, much more must it behoove him to defeat the nomination to the Vice Presidency of the man who has said these things about him, and who has also proved them to the satisfaction of "all decent men." It is true that Mr. PAYN might answer that describing him as a stench in the nostrils of all decent men, or to be described as carrying a load of shame and infamy, did not "injure him in his business" nearly as much as refusing to renominate him for Superintendent of Insurance. But the disrepute which Mr. ROOT fastened upon him is the chief reason, no doubt, why Gov. ROOSEVELT refused to renominate him. He is really bound, not merely as a sensitive and shrinking citizen, but also as a politician who is in politics on business, to take his revenge upon the Secretary of War as well as upon the Governor. We admit that it seems to be rather "a large order."

THE BRITISH RESERVES.

It is not surprising that the recent reverses of the British arms should have stimulated the British press to call for large and immediate reinforcements. These reverses, by the way, have been entirely confined to the Cape Colony side and the southern border of the Orange Free State. On the Natal side there is no complaint of insufficiency of numbers in the forces operating under the immediate command of Gen. BULLER. It is suggested by the facts of the campaign thus far that one of the points of superiority in the strategy of the Boers has been the admirable use they have made of their necessary and natural advantage of the "interior lines." It seems that while they have held the superior force on the Natal side quiescent they have rapidly concentrated their own force upon the advances of Gen. METHUEN and Gen. GATACRE, upon both of whose forces they have inflicted defeats. Upon no other hypothesis is it easy to reconcile the clear fact that the British have more men in South Africa than the whole arms-bearing population of the two republics with the fact that the Boers appear to outnumber the British wherever the fighting is going on.

That the British need more men is evident. The question is, Where are they to get them? Our London correspondent, in his cable letter last week, referred to the new Seventh Division then making ready for embarkation as having been "scrambled up out of odds and ends." Whoever has had occasion to look over the composition of this division, as given by the English press, will not dispute the accuracy of this description. There are various estimates of the strength of the British forces in South Africa. The British Under Secretary of War last week computed them at 106,000, including troops "to arrive." The London Times, a little earlier, estimated the total of "British regular troops" at 82,000. But, whatever the number, it is not disputed that all the regular troops available are already in South Africa, nor is it disputed that they are not sufficient.

If England had gone to war with a first-class power, and had been compelled to make a campaign in foreign parts, she could not have commanded more soldiers than she has now in the field. The talk about "immediate and strong reinforcements" is mostly moonshine. No wonder that the British public should be beginning to ask questions about the "proportion between their efforts and their objects." No wonder that they should be beginning to ask whether their real objects could not have been otherwise attained. No wonder that the question of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN's "new diplomacy" should begin to seem a very serious question, a question of ends as well as of means.

THE ASTORIA GAS COMPANY'S "GRAB."

The principle of law and policy involved in the grant of land under water to the Astoria Gas Company is simple enough to any one who will take the trouble to get at it under all the queer misrepresentations with which it has been surrounded. The only question is: Ought the land that has been granted by the State to have been reserved for the city at such time in the future as it shall be needed, and the city shall have complied with the conditions imposed before any claim to it can mature?

The land referred to is an irregularly shaped parcel about 700 feet long on the main shore line and about as much more along the channel of a creek, lying under the water directly in front of land already owned by the company. All the land under water for a long distance on either side of the strips in dispute belongs to the company, which obtained it with the land lying back of it from the original owners. The little parcel now granted to the company gives it a nearly continuous shore line convenient for its business. It is worth more to the company many times than it can be to any one else, and the State has no right to grant it to any one else. The riparian owner, that is, the owner of the adjacent shore, is the only party to whom at present the State can grant it.

Any possible right the city might obtain to it in the future is contingent and remote. Its utility, should it be obtained, is extremely doubtful, and it would cost a good deal to make it available. The public benefit from the grant to the gas company is considerable and may fairly be held to outweigh all the advantage that could possibly accrue hereafter from a grant to the city. The conditions under which the city could ask for a grant of this land under water are the following: Public streets must be laid out and opened through the adjoining land, a plan or plans for the building of docks at the ends of these streets and between them along the water front must be made by the Dock Board and approved by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. Then and only then the State could make a grant to the city, and the city could use the land under water for docks after compensating the adjacent owners for their inalienable right of free approach to the navigable water.

The land in dispute consists of some sixteen acres only. It is on the shore of Flushing Bay, above Hell Gate, in an entirely rural and unoccupied region. The utility of it to the city in the distant future under the conditions imposed seems to us too slight to be regarded. It may be added that the talk of the land being worth a million dollars to the city is nonsense. The city does not own it, and could never get a title to it that would allow it to be sold.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Laboring apparently under the delusion that there is controversy as to when the twentieth century begins, The Boston Herald devotes the better part of a page to the publication of letters from college Presidents to whom it had submitted inquiries on the subject. Of the fourteen who took the trouble to answer, either personally or by proxy, this simplest of questions, eleven patiently repeated the self-evident propositions that there are 100 years in a century, and that each century ends with the conclusion, not of the ninety-ninth year, but of the one hundredth. These eleven included President CHARLES W. ELIOT of Harvard—whose statement of the axioms was perhaps the clearest and therefore the best of the lot—and the heads of Yale, Chicago University, Princeton, Cornell, Columbia, University of Pennsylvania, Vassar, Bowdoin, Dartmouth, and Brown. President CAPEN of Tufts wrote a few sentences too enigmatic for the comprehension of ordinary mortals. Only President CAROLINE HAZARD of Wellesley and President L. CLARK SEELYE of Smith betrayed that they were the victims of a belief in an imaginary, non-existent and impossible Year 0, and from that false premise deduced the false conclusion that the twentieth century begins on the first of next January. Of course, it is only an incident that these two very obviously mistaken persons are guiding the destinies of colleges for women. The accuracy of the reply made by the ruler of Vassar is good evidence, if any were needed, that a tendency to ignore facts and logic is not a required characteristic in the occupants of these positions. We notice that some people have hastily assumed that the Pope's authority is on the side of the ninety-nine-years-is-one-hundred contention. That depends on what he means when he expresses the hope that "1900 will usher in a far more happy century." To usher in is not necessarily to be part of. When Cardinal GIBBONS was asked for light on this point he replied: "The midnight mass is intended as a celebration ushering in the final year of the present century, which begins, as all scholars know, with 1900." A successor of the learned GREGORY was hardly likely to misunderstand the calendar.

—Political rivals, it seems, can be courteous in victory and good tempered in defeat. At any rate they can be so in Boston, for as soon as Gen. PATRICK A. COLLINS learned the result of the Mayoralty election Tuesday evening, he wrote to Mr. THOMAS N. HART, the successful candidate: "Accept my cordial congratulations on your election. May your administration redound to the credit of our good city and to your own reputation." To this Mr. HART replied: "I thank you for your kind and welcome letter. I join with you and all good people in the hope that the government of Boston may be honorable and creditable." That is certainly a most pleasant ending of a hot campaign. When asked to comment on the election, Gen. COLLINS said that it was not for him to tell the many causes of his failure. "It was," he added, "in essence a clear Republican victory. Though the city is normally Democratic it has never in modern times remained Democratic more than four years in succession. There has always been an interregnum. The interregnum has just come, and we are all compelled to gracefully bow to the result."

—"How can you," writes somebody who evidently rejoiced in the thought that his question would worry us terribly, "how can you treat with respectful interest the absurd statement that a dog knows and announces daily the moment when his master takes a train many miles away, and yet have only scorn, sometimes angry and sometimes contemptuous, for the claims made in behalf of Christian Science?" Here is, indeed, a fine mingling of false assumption and grotesque misinterpretation. Whatever of "respectful interest" we showed in the dog story was due to the fact that its truth or falsity can be decided by observation, and in no slightest degree depends on the abandonment of common sense and the substitution for it of suppositions diametrically opposed to reason and experience. We are not, perhaps, either so credulous in regard to the collie Leo or so skeptical about "Christian Science" as our critic imagines. On the presentation of sufficient evidence—it is not now at hand—we are ready to admit that dogs, or some dogs, as the case may be, are in physical relation with human beings too far away to be seen, heard, or smelled. The reality of the alleged phenomenon is highly improbable, but improbability always disappears when confronted by a fact. The trouble with the Eddyites is that they do not distinguish between facts and fancies. Possessing, as they undoubtedly do, a valuable means of producing certain desirable effects, they fall into the error of all quacks and assert that all other desirable effects can be produced by the same means. Their occasional cures are therefore accompanied by vastly more numerous failures, some of them merely ludicrous and others fatal to the individual dupe and dangerous to whole communities. Thus are the mysteries of Leo and of the "Christian Scientists" widely different, and we see no inconsistency in showing a sort of respect for the one and a sort of scorn for the other.

—With the war in the Philippines reduced to its present form, it is no wonder that the American officers find difficulty in seeing how the few remaining insurgents differ from brigands. All hope of attaining independence is gone, and the natives in arms cannot expect to accomplish anything more than a little desultory killing and burning, indistinguishable from murder and arson. It was natural, with affairs in this condition, that the suggestion should have been made to treat all rebels hereafter captured, not as prisoners of war, but as criminals charged with the commission of capital crimes. The necessity for this action may come in time, but its immediate adoption would certainly be premature. MAXIMILIAN was persuaded to issue his fatal "Black Order" by men who said about the Mexican patriots, with at least a semblance of truth, most of the things that can now be said about the Filipinos. And the result was a long series of horrors, and on both sides the war degenerated into mere slaughter. To what degree Mexico owes her liberty to the desperation and hatred created by the decree against the Jaurists is an irrelevant question, but there is a lesson worth heeding in the instant exaggeration of the ordinary cruelties of war that followed the issuance of the order that armed resistance to the Imperial Government should be punished as treason. While AGUINALDO remains at liberty the Filipinos have the shadow of an excuse for claiming to be soldiers engaged in operations which, while obviously and extremely irregular, are still after a fashion military. To shoot them with only the scanty formalities of a drum-head court-martial might be logically justifiable, but it would be most injudicious.

NUGGETS.

A Finished Hand.

"He's a very versatile young man."
"Indeed?"
"Yes; there isn't any kind of work that he can't shirk."—Philadelphia North American.

Martyr to Her Belief.

She—Yes, she is a woman who has suffered a great deal because of her belief.
He—Indeed! And what is her belief?
She—That she can wear a No. 3 shoe on a No. 6 foot.—Chicago News.

Plainly Guilty.

"That man is guilty; didn't you notice how his eyes shifted around?"
"How about the other man?"
"Oh, he's guilty, too; didn't you see how boldly and steadfastly he stared at everybody?"—Indianapolis Journal.

A Nice Cousin.

Jack—You know when Mabel rejected me last week I told you my troubles and you promised to help me. Well, she accepted me last night. Am I to thank you for interceding for me?
Cousin Belle—Not exactly, dear boy. I simply intimated to Mabel that I was after you myself.—Philadelphia Press.

Quite Like a Ring.

"My love for you," he said to the homely heiress, "is like this ring."
"How sweet?" she exclaimed. "You mean it has no end."
"Precisely," he said, and then he added under his breath just to square himself with his conscience, "and no beginning."—Chicago Post.

HERE'S THE WHOLE STORY.

From The Chicago Record.

I was nineteen, she twenty-eight,
When first I saw her lovely face,
Her fairy form of lissome grace.
I knew that I had met my fate
When, as I saw her golden hair,
Her carmine lip, her cobalt eye.
I muttered, with a furnace sigh,
"Ye gods, but she is passing fair!"

She twenty-eight and I nineteen!
I took to gloves and neckties bright
To find more favor in her sight.
Of my affections she was queen.
Alternate hope and dark despair
Would mount or rankle in my breast;
She spoiled a good deal of my rest—
I said that she was passing fair.

She twenty-eight, I twenty-eight!
I see the powder on her face;
Her form has angles more than grace,
Her eyes are blue, but not quite straight.
I really thought my love would last,
But fleeting years will love impair.
I thought that she was passing fair—
And so she was—but now she's past.

THE BOSTON ORCHESTRA.

Second Evening Concert at Carnegie Hall Last Night.

The second evening concert of the fourteenth season of the Boston Symphony Orchestra in this city took place last night at Carnegie Hall. The audience was one of the size and brilliancy which it is usual to see at these concerts, and that it was made up largely of the steadfast friends of the orchestra was manifested by the applause which followed the solo number, composed by one member of the band and played by another. The concert was one of those delightful entertainments which the Boston men provide so often for our delectation and for which we are duly grateful to them.

The programme consisted of Mendelssohn's overture to "The Fair Melusine," Charles Martin Loeffler's concert piece for violin and orchestra, entitled "Nights in the Ukraine," Richard Strauss's indescribable composition called "Till Eulenspiegel's Merry Pranks" and Beethoven's second symphony. The novelty of the evening was Mr. Loeffler's piece, in which his deskmate, Mr. Franz Kneisel, took the solo part. The work was written some years ago, and was played by the composer in the early days of the Boston Orchestra. The content of the three movements is set forth in three excerpts from the prose writings of the Russian, Nicolai Gogol. They are too long for reproduction here. These excerpts begin with the relation of the manner in which the Russian peasants while away the long Winter nights after the outdoor work is done. Rude and boisterous sport and the dance are the main features of these "sitting-up nights," as they are called, and Mr. Loeffler has endeavored to embody in music the spirit of the festivities.

He has made three movements, of which the first is called a pastoral, the second "The May Night," and the third "The Parobki Amuse Themselves." The "Parobki" means the young fellows of the peasantry, who in old times in this country would have been called the "young bucks." The composer's purpose was plaintly to make music pictures, or, what is inevitable when this is attempted, mood pictures. He has followed closely the schedule laid out in the writings which he has chosen to illustrate, and the natural result is that his work is not in any of the accepted forms, but in one which he has made for his purpose. There can be no quarrel with him on this ground, for the right of the composer of romantic music to make forms to suit his emotional or descriptive plan is now conceded. It is undeniable that the hearer who tries to follow Mr. Loeffler's work without any attention to the things which he has set out to illustrate will be confused, but that is no proof that the music is not well made. On the contrary, it is extremely well put together.

Indeed it may be said that in this composition, as well as in others, Mr. Loeffler has shown immense cleverness in the structural part of his labor. He has used Russian themes, and has used them with a fine feeling for their color and their significance. He has made mood pictures which are as full of the Russian character as if they had been the diversions of a Davidoff or a Borodine. The sadness, the tenderness, and the rude barbarism of Little Russia breathe through these scenes, and the orchestral tints are eloquent. Mr. Loeffler is a decadent of the decadents, and he revels in the musical production of the vast barren spaces of the Ukraine and the tragic melancholy of the people. His violin part is formidably difficult, but its place in the general scheme is well defined, and it has something to say. On the whole, then, this may be set down as a clever and interesting composition, though it will not please the sticklers for well-defined patterns in music. Mr. Kneisel played the solo part with finish and sympathy. Both he and Mr. Loeffler were warmly applauded by the audience.

It is not necessary to deal at length in this place with the composition of Mr. Richard Strauss played last night. It was fully discussed when it was first performed here. Such music is unfit for publication. It does not increase one's respect for the art of composition. It leaves a bad taste in the mouth. Certainly some of Till Eulenspiegel's pranks would not bear description in prose, and there is no use of making their nature so plain through the medium of ugly music. For some of this music is appallingly ugly, and without any good excuse. There is no reason why music should apparently wallow in the mire.

After this obstreperous thing the second symphony of Beethoven came with a most gracious modesty of art into the presence of the assembly. This music, if it is not of the mightiest pattern of its maker, is at least clean and decent, and one can listen to it with self-respect. It was played with charming clarity and smoothness by the orchestra. And the meed of praise must not be withheld from the playing of the Strauss monstrosity. It was a veritable triumph of orchestral virtuosity. So be it. If tubas and bassoons and English horns must misbehave themselves, it is a blessing to have them do it with an air of gallantry and an assumption of virtue.

UNANNOUNCED STAGE DEBUT.

Daughter of John Drew Seen Twice in a Small Role.

Miss Louisa Drew, daughter and only child of John Drew, made her début on the professional stage at last Wednesday's matinée and evening performances in "The Tyranny of Tears" at the Empire Theatre, when she appeared in the rôle of a maid, a small part, but one which she filled with much credit.

That Miss Drew was to appear was kept a profound secret, as it was recently announced that the young actress would not make her début until next season, when she would be seen for the first time in an important rôle as a member of her father's company. It has been known by those intimately acquainted with Mr. Drew that he proposed to introduce his daughter to the public in a rôle which would give her an opportunity to display her talents, which it is declared she possesses in abundance. It was to familiarize herself with the ordeal of appearing before a large audience that she took part in the Wednesday performances.

The young actress has been abroad for the last four years completing her education. She first attended school in Boulogne, France, and then became a student at the French convent school, Marquise de San Carlos. In a college in Dresden she studied German.

During Mr. Drew's visit to Europe last Summer his daughter expressed a desire to return home and prepare herself for a stage career, and Miss Drew has a graceful stage presence. She is tall, slender, and has a rather dark complexion. She recently celebrated her eighteenth birthday.

Decision for Mrs. Edward J. Morgan.

Mrs. Edward J. Morgan, the wife of the actor, who on the stage is known as Adelaide Cushman, and who is suing her husband for a separation on grounds of cruelty and abandonment, obtained a favorable decision yesterday from Justice Gildersleeve of the Supreme Court upon her motion for alimony and counsel fees. Justice Gildersleeve allows her $125 for counsel fees and $25 a week alimony.

SPANISH MINISTRY ATTACKED.

Its Resignation Demanded in View of the Vote on Tuesday.

MADRID, Dec. 14.—In the Senate to-day Señor Ruiz asked what the Government intended to do in view of the Parliamentary conflict relating to the budget.

Señor Silvela, the Premier, replied that there was no conflict, but simply a divergence of opinion regarding the appropriations to various departments of the public service and regarding the continuance of certain posts.

Señor Davilla (Liberal) said that after yesterday's vote in the Chamber of Deputies (when the Chamber by a vote of 101 against 100 rejected a motion demanding the abolition of the Under Secretaryship of the Navy and of other posts at the Ministry of Marine) there was no longer a Government; and he called upon the Cabinet to resign.

Señor Silvela retorted that the naval vote had in no way weakened the Cabinet, which would remain in office as long as it continued to enjoy the confidence of the Queen Regent.

In the Chamber of Deputies the debate on the naval estimates was continued.

GERMAN INFLUENCE IN TURKEY.

Acceptance of Prof. Rieder's Educational Plans Shows It Has Increased.

BERLIN, Dec. 14.—The Lokal Anzeiger has a special dispatch from Constantinople announcing that the Sultan has issued an irade accepting the educational plans of the German Professor Rieder. This indicates a great gain in German influence in Turkey.

Prof. Rieder's plans embrace an immense hospital in connection with the nearly finished Military Medical School, where instruction, modeled on German university methods, will be given. They also call for a preparatory school, where the Sultan will make the daily study of the German language obligatory for five years.

STRIKERS MAY COMBINE.

Their Rights Defined in a Decision Against Glass Bottle Blowers' Association—Coercion Unlawful.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 14.—A decision which is regarded as of great importance was rendered to-day by Vice Chancellor Reed. It accompanies an order allowing an injunction against members of the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada.

The suit was instituted by the Cumberland Glass Manufacturing Company, representing all the manufacturers involved in the strike which tied up the glass blowing district in and about Bridgeton last Spring and Summer.

The strike was amicably settled long ago, but the case had advanced to such a stage that it could not be recalled. Although the injunction now allowed is valueless to those who sought it, the opinion is one that, if not upset, will form a basis for further actions, and which settles just how far labor organizations may go in the conduct of a strike.

The opinion holds that under an act of 1883 it shall be lawful for workmen to combine together for the purpose of inducing or persuading other workmen to leave or strike, so long as the methods employed are persuasive and not coercive. Under the common law, such combinations were conspiracies, but this was changed by the act of 1883.

The Vice Chancellor says, in part:

"Every employe has the right to engage, or refuse to engage, with whomsoever he chooses, just as every workman has the right to enter, or refuse to enter the service of any employer, as he may choose. The freedom of the individual workman to seek employment belongs to every citizen. It has been held that since the passage of the act of 1883 a combination which before that time would have been held to be a conspiracy becomes, by the force of this statute, a lawful combination. The purpose of the act was undoubtedly to legalize strikes—namely, the organization of concerted, simultaneous cessation of work by bodies of workmen.

"The words employed by the statute cover a combination for the purpose of persuading others to combine for the purpose of entering or leaving an employment. The words would seem to intend a legalization of a combination to induce others to join in a strike, and are, perhaps, broad enough to legalize a combination to persuade individual workmen to quit. The methods to induce a workman to quit or refuse to enter an employment must be persuasive and not coercive."

The Vice Chancellor then reviews the laws and rulings in other States, and says:

"Taking the testimony so far as it stands substantially uncontradicted, I conclude that the crowds spoken of in the complainant's affidavit as 'guards,' judged by its size and acts, were designed for coercive, as well as persuasive, purposes.

"Conceding that a number of strikers could remain in the vicinity of the factory yard to see what was going on, yet when the number became a crowd and when the acts of the crowd expanded into occasional attacks upon property, and abusive language toward employes and interference with those seeking to enter the yard, the 'guard' became a coercive instrument. A permanent guard in a public street in front of citizens' houses or factory is in itself a nuisance."

The Court holds that the Glass Blowers' Association cannot be enjoined, for the reason that it did not know of any violence that it tacitly or expressly approved. Under the decision it will hereafter be needful for a person or corporation seeking an injunction against strikers to prove coercion against individuals or associations before a writ may be issued.

ART AT THE UNION LEAGUE.

For its first monthly art exhibition of the season, the Art Committee of the Union League Club has secured and displays in the club's gallery twelve paintings owned by Senator W. A. Clark of Montana, and which individually and as a whole make up one of the most important, interesting, and valuable little art displays ever seen in this city. Senator Clark has been for some years a collector of rare old and modern paintings, but became known first to the art public in this rôle by his purchase of Fortuny's "Choice of a Model" for $45,000, at the Stewart sale last year. That now famous canvas, which it is to be feared acquires importance to many people more by and through the fact of the high price that Senator Clark paid for it than from its intrinsic art merits, which are great, figures in the present exhibition and to advantage in the well-lighted little gallery, where its remarkable decorative details and exquisite color can be once more studied and admired.

But the art lover will not linger long even over the Fortuny in the presence of most of its fellows in the present display. It is not often vouchsafed to New Yorkers to behold canvases of such strength and quality as those now shown. At the south end of the gallery hangs a large Rousseau, "Apres la Pluie," certainly the strongest example of the French master seen in New York since the dispersal of the Fuller collection, with its "Woodcutter's Hut." The canvas is a long, rectangular one—one of those late afternoon effects, with a burst of light in the middle distance reflected in the pools in the foreground, shadowed by brown-leaved trees so characteristic of this painter. The canvas has all that depth and richness of color, and especially that broad and vigorous brush work and sympathy with Nature in her wilder moods which marks Rousseau at his best. Near the Rousseau hangs a large and important Diaz, "La Forêt," with a characteristic woodland glade, pools in the middle distance, a strong, stormy sky, and sullen sunlight glinting on the white tree trunks.

Of Dupré there is also a rarely fine canvas, "Passage d'Animaux sur un Pont," a troop of cattle with mounted herdsmen crossing a low bridge over a marshy stream. The chief features of this canvas, in addition to its color, are its superb distance and fine sky, filled with rolling clouds. An early example of Jules Breton, "Colza Field," with a number of female figures, has a tender sky, rich color, and that strong draughtsmanship and sympathy with "the simple annals of the poor" which has so well earned for Jules Breton the sobriquet of the "Modern Millet." There is an interior by Isabey, with many figures, characteristically glowing in color, a Corot, "La Bacchante," recently seen at Knoedler's with an important reclining female nude figure, very graceful in drawing and pose, and pearly in atmosphere and sky, and a Turner, "Italian Lakes," one of those lovely pieces of glows of color and fancy which are the despair of critics and the delight of artistic souls.

Added to all these canvases are three examples of John Constable and a Rubens. The last is a rarely fine example, and of the three Constables it is difficult to select the best. To some the stormy sunset, "Dunstanborough, Northumberland," with its broad, strong treatment, rich light, and color—a canvas which it seems Turner must have studied—will most appeal, while others will perhaps prefer the "Rooehampton," that magnificent strentch of English landscape, swept over by alternate clouds and sunlight in the "uncertain glory of an April day," or the more sombre, rich, and deep-colored "Loch on the Thames." The display would be a notable one were these three Constables alone shown.

NEW SWISS PRESIDENT.

Walther Hauser Elected for One Year by the Federal Council.

BERNE, Dec. 14.—The Federal Assembly has elected Walther Hauser to be President for 1900.

Every year, usually at the beginning of the third week in December, the Federal Council, which meets at Berne, elects a President of the Swiss Confederation, who is also Chief of the Department of Foreign Affairs, for twelve months.

The rule which has been followed in the tranquil republic for some years is that the Vice President of one year becomes the President the next. This rule has been carried out on the present occasion. M. Hauser, who is a native of Wadenswell, Zurich, was elected Dec. 15, 1898, Vice President. The President elected was Dr. Muller, who was in turn Vice President during 1898.

M. Hauser is a Radical. The Radicals have been in power in Switzerland for many years, and have at present an enormous majority in the Federal Council. In spite of their name, however, their radicalism is very different from that of most other States, and few innovations have been introduced by them recently. There are no important questions agitating the republic at present, and it seems safe to predict that, unless unforeseen events occur, M. Hauser's tenure of office will be as quiet politically as the terms of his predecessors.

THE FIRST ASSEMBLY BALL

Society Out in Force Last Night at the Astoria.

THE DECORATIONS ELABORATE

Worthington Whitehouse Led the Cotillion—Prominent Women and Their Handsome Gowns.

Last evening took place the first Assembly ball of the season in the large ballroom of the Astoria. For several years, since the Patriarchs passed into history, the Assembly has been looked upon as the veritable opening of the social year. The Horse Show is only a prelude, and after that event is over society returns to the country. This year the majority of the fashionable people have been very late in coming to town, the delightful weather keeping them where they could enjoy the open. The absence also of many in Europe, and the unusual number of the modish world in mourning, did not augur well for the season which began last evening. Still, it has been an event looked forward to for weeks by many of the débutantes, and it has kept busy a small army of dressmakers and milliners and other industries of that character.

The Assembly of last evening differed but little from those of previous years, except that the floral decorations were more subdued and much less elaborate. The absence of Mrs. Astor, who for years has always made it a point to be present at the first Assembly, was taken as an augury of the beginning of the end, and seemed to confirm the rumors whispered for some time, that with the growth of New York society the Assembly would have to go as Almack's did in London and the Patriarchs' in this city, only a few years ago. There was no evidence, otherwise, of any decline last evening. There were a number of new patronesses, some of them, like Mrs. Edwin Post, young matrons. The guests were received by three representative women—Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, and Mrs. Edmund T. Bayliss. There were many very pretty débutantes, quite a list of distinguished foreigners and strangers, Lander and the Hungarian bands played as of yore, the supper was excellent, and the cotillion, with its handsome favors, quite spirited.

Of the patronesses who were absent from cause of family mourning, illness, and foreign travel, were Mrs. Astor, Mrs. Cadwallader Jones, Mrs. Ward McAllister, Mrs. Levi P. Morton, Mrs. Moses Taylor Pyne, Mrs. Gerlach Redmond, and Mrs. Frederick Sheldon. The absence also of any member of the Vanderbilt, Goelet, Warren, and Belmont families made quite a difference. Besides Mrs. Edwin C. Post, already mentioned, the new subscribers for this year were Mrs. Louis Q. Jones, Mrs. William Street, Mrs. J. Kennedy Tod, Mrs. Beverley Robinson, Mrs. Walter L. Suydam, and Mrs. Henry Parish, Jr. Mrs. John C. Wilmerding, who has also been absent on account of mourning, returned.

The ball was not an early one, and it was long after 11 o'clock before it was under way. There were a number of dinners, which were given for the débutantes of the evening, and nearly every one was tardy in arriving. The new private entrance to the Waldorf, on Thirty-third Street, was used, and the stairway and passages leading to the Astoria were lined with palms.

The decorations were of a Christmas character, holly and evergreen prevailing. From the entrance through the halls leading to the foyer, where the patronesses were receiving, the main decorations were palms, which lined the walls, smilax, and wreaths of holly. The foyer itself was banked with palms, Boston ferns, and evergreens, making an elaborate bower. From the gallery running around the room were suspended smilax and holly and irregular garlands of white and pink roses. The mantel in this room was one mass of roses.

In the ballroom itself the keynote was red. There was any quantity of that brilliant scarlet flower the poinsettia, which has been used so effectively in the decoration of Christmas windows at the various florists. The boxes were filled with palms and profusely draped with holly, which formed a dark and contrasting background to the vivid red of the flowers.

In the foyer, receiving the guests, stood Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, and Mrs. Edmund T. Bayliss. The guests, on entering, made their bow to these ladies and passed on into the great ballroom beyond.

Mrs. John Jacob Astor wore a silver gray silk elaborately embroidered and spangled and her diamonds. Mrs. Bayliss was in black tulle sparkled with blue electric jet and diamonds. Mrs. Gerry wore white brocade.

Dancing was general until after midnight, when supper was served in the Myrtle and East rooms at small tables. There was no attempt in this room at elaborate floral decoration. The following was the menu:

MENU.
Chaud.
Gombo de volaille en tasse.
Terrapene, Philadelphia.
Canard, canvasback.
Froid.
Chaud froid de caille.
Mayonnaise de volaille.
Terrine de pate de foie gras.
Rillettes et sandwiches.
Glacés assortis. Petits fours.
Café.
Moet & Chandon, imp. brut.
Apollinaris.

The cotillion began promptly at 1 o'clock. It was led by Mr. Worthington Whitehouse, assisted by Mr. Craig Wadsworth. There were three favor figures. The favors were large bunches of flowers, with ribbons and orders.

Dancing was kept up until a very late hour, and it was nearly 4 o'clock before the last carriage rolled away from the Astoria. There were quite a number of distinguished guests from out of town. Among these were Mrs. Leslie Cotton, the guest of Mrs. Luther Kountze; the Earl of Cassilis, Duncan Pringle of Paris and Louisiana, the guest of Miss Louise Langdon Kane; Baron Alliotti, Italian Ambassador to Russia, guest of Mrs. Hamilton Fish Kean; Mr. and Mrs. John Munroe and Miss Julia Hunt of Paris, guests of Mrs. Cadwalader Jones; Count Odazio, George Thompson of Philadelphia, and L. C. Williams of Virginia, guests of Mrs. Frederic Bronson; Mrs. F. Watson of Boston and Miss Faraley of London, guests of Mrs. Beverley Robinson.

Among the débutantes present were Miss Helen Kountze, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Luther J. Kountze, Miss Evelyn Parsons, the daughter of Mr. Schuyler Parsons; Miss Mildred Stokes, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes; Miss Cecil Boardman, daughter of Mr. Albert Barnes Boardman; Miss Iselin, daughter of Mrs. John H. Iselin; Miss Ella de Peyster, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederic J. de Peyster; Miss Harriet Delafield, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Maturin Delafield; Miss Heloise Beeckman, daughter of Mrs. William Beeckman; Miss Emma Rutherford, daughter of Mrs. George Crocker; Miss Crocker of San Francisco, niece of Mrs. Charles B. Alexander; Miss Gurnee, daughter of Mr. W. S. Gurnee, Jr.; Miss Anna Dodge, daughter of Mrs. Earle Dodge; Miss Edith Clark, daughter of Mrs. George C. Clark; Miss Olyphant, daughter of Mrs. Robert Olyphant; Miss Pauline Robinson, daughter of Mrs. Beverley Robinson; Miss Mildred Dix, daughter of Mrs. Alfred Dix; Miss Maria Moran, daughter of Mr. Amadee Moran; Miss Mary Wagstaff, daughter of Mrs. C. Dubois Wagstaff, and Miss Alden, daughter of Mrs. Robert Fulton Weir.

Among the other guests were the Misses Gerry, Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, the Misses Burden, Mrs. John C. Wilmerding, Miss Georgeanna Wilmerding, Mr. and Mrs. Egerton Winthrop, Jr., Mrs. Samuel Riker, the Misses Riker, Mrs. John Clarkson Jay, Miss Edith Jay, Mrs. A. J. Peabody, Miss Peabody, Mrs. George Schieffelin, the Misses Schieffelin, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Trevor, Mr. and Mrs. John M. Bowers, the Misses Bowers, Mr. and Mrs. Henry R. Beekman, Miss Beekman, Mrs. Frederick J. de Peyster, the Misses de Peyster, Mr. and Mrs. George B. de Forest, Mrs. Duncan Elliott, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Oelrichs, Miss Lily Oelrichs, Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, Miss Caroline Stokes, Miss Mildred Stokes, Mr. and Mrs. Jules Vatable, Mrs. Anson W. Hard, Miss Hard, Mrs. Henry J. Barbey, the Misses Barbey, Mrs. Stephen Van Rensselaer, the Misses Van Rensselaer, Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould, Mr. and Mrs. Lanfear Norrie, Mrs. Frederick Kernochan, the Misses Kernochan, Mr. and Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting, Mr. and Mrs. Bayard Cutting, Miss Cutting, Mrs. William H. Jackson, the Misses Jackson, Mr. Walter Gurnee, the Misses Gurnee, Mrs. Alexander Van Nest, Miss Van Nest, Miss Georgette Kidd, Miss Susan Prescott Butler, Mrs. Prescott Butler, Miss Gallatin, Miss Atterbury, Mr. and Mrs. John Sloane, Miss Sloane, Mrs. Walter Langdon Kane, Miss Kane, Mr. and Mrs. George L. Rives, Miss Whiting, Miss Daisy Post, Miss Morton, Miss Marie Winthrop, Mrs. George Crocker, the Misses Rutherford, Miss Crocker of San Francisco, Mr. and Mrs. Victor Sorchan, Mr. and Mrs. James Hude Beekman, Miss Heloise Beekman, Mrs. George Bird, Miss Metcalf, Miss Field, Mrs. Maturin Delafield, the Misses Delafield, Miss Angelica Church, and Miss Helen Kountze.

Mrs. Edwin C. Post, Mr. and Mrs. John Drexel, Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg, Mrs. Willis Street, Mr. and Mrs. Walter L. Suydam, Mr. and Mrs. Beverly Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Kennedy Tod, Mr. and Mrs. William Street, Miss Post, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Bronson, and Miss Bronson, Mrs. Hamilton Fish Kean, Miss Louise Kane, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hampden Robb, Mrs. Charles Marshall, Miss Josephine Johnson, Mrs. James Russell Soley, Miss Soley, Miss Bartlett, Miss Potter, Mrs. Frank C. Hollins, the Misses Hollins, Mrs. R. Williams, Miss Williams, Miss Pansy Roosevelt, Miss Dorothea Miller, the Misses Munde, Mrs. J. Parke Custis Lewis, Miss Eleanor Lewis, Miss Caroline Edgar, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., Mrs. Fordyce Barker, the Misses Barker, Mr. and Mrs. John Speyers, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Cary, Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffern Taller, the Misses Robinson, Mr. Moncure Robinson, Mrs. Charles R. Huntington, Miss Huntington, Mrs. Thatcher M. Adams, Mr. Alexander Hadden, Mr. Valentine G. Hall, Mr. Beekman Hoppin, Miss Katherine Dix, Mrs. Thomas S. Young, Miss Young, Mr. and Mrs. Whitney Warren, Mr. Kenneth Robinson, Mr. Percy Bramwell, and Mr. Wainwright Parrish.

Mr. John Iselin, the Misses Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Coster, Miss Coster, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Frelinghuysen, Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, Mrs. Earle Dodge, Miss Anna Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. John S. Barnes, Miss Barnes, Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Benedict, Miss Coudert, Miss Sylvia de Grasse Fox of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. Frank K. Pendleton, and Messrs. Lispenard Stewart, Robert Van Courtlandt, Robert Gerry, Marshall Dodge, Livingston Beekman, Barclay Kountze, Robert Cornell Sands, Frederic Baldwin, Montgomery Hare, H. Vail Stebbins, Goelet Gallatin, J. Duane Ireland, Frank Polk, David Bishop, Jr., Harry Batcheller, Milton Barger, Macdougall Hawkes, Schuyler Schieffelin, and Robert Cutting. There were a number of beautiful gowns worn.

Among these were Miss Ella de Peyster, white satin slip covered with chenille white net, garlanded with pink roses, pink roses on corsage and in hair. Miss Frances de Peyster, blue satin draped with white embroidered net trimmed with white lace appliqued, and worked in yellow and pink with a white tulle coiffure ornament. Miss Maisie Delafield in sea-green satin ornamented with white panne velvet with gilt trimmings on the skirt and purple orchids in her hair. Miss Harriet Delafield, white crepe de chine combined with mull and trimmed in silver. Miss Julia Delafield, white crepe de chine finished in red panne velvet and yellow lace insertion. A wreath of red roses was worn in the hair. Miss Heloise Beekman, a very beautiful young débutante, in simple white gown. Miss Van Nest, white tulle trimmed with silver spangles. Miss Laura Swann, white panne velvet trimmed with lace and a large pink rose on the corsage. Mrs. Albert Barnes Boardman, gray satin and chiffon over white silk. Boardman, white chiffon over white silk. Miss Helen Parsons, white lace over white silk and pearls. Miss Evelyn Parsons, simple costume of white chiffon over white silk.

PUT CHILD'S BODY IN FURNACE.

Woman Arrested in Philadelphia While Attempting to Dispose of a Little Corpse.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 14.—Locked up at Police Headquarters in the City Hall is a white woman, charged with burning the body of a new-born infant in the cellar furnace of a boarding house.

Her name is Mrs. Jennie Scull, and she is thirty-two years old. She does not live with her husband, but has a room in a boarding house, where she has lived for three months. The landlady, Mrs. Wilson, said to-night that when Mrs. Scull came to her she claimed to be a professional nurse and was away from home a good deal of the time.

Wednesday and Thursday Mrs. Scull was absent from home. She came back about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and instead of exchanging a few words with Mrs. Wilson, as was her custom, she passed directly through the house to the kitchen. Mrs. Wilson noticed that she was carrying a bag, but paid no attention to it.

In the kitchen she met Alice Miller, a colored servant of the house and asked her for a candle. The girl got a candle, lighted it and preceded her down to the cellar steps. Mrs. Scull went directly toward the furnace at the end of the cellar. While the servant held the candle Mrs. Scull opened the door and hastily drawing an object from the bag she threw it into the blazing coals. The colored woman, who was watching her, saw that it was the body of a white child. Dropping the candle, she ran screaming up the stairs into the house.

In the meantime George Burton, a colored man employed by Mrs. Wilson, had entered the cellar. He said afterward that he had heard Mrs. Scull's request for a light and had become suspicious. He found the bag on the floor, and was attracted toward the furnace by the odor. He pulled the body from the furnace. Without pausing to look for Mrs. Scull, who had disappeared, Burton rushed into the street and found Policeman Dougherty of the Nineteenth District. The facts were communicated to Lieut. Mitchell, attached to the Eighth and Lombard Streets Station, who notified the authorities and put his men to work on the case.

NEW CATHOLIC BISHOPS.

ROME, Dec. 14.—At the consistory held to-day the Pope formally announced the appointment of a number of Bishops. One of them was that of Mgr. Fergo McEvay to the Bishopric of London, Ontario, which post he has been occupying since August last.

The Pope also announced the appointments of Mgr. Falconio, the Apostolic Delegate to Canada, as Metropolitan of Larino, and of Mgr. Frederic Elsaux to the united Sees of Sault Ste. Marie and Marquette.

The new Bishop of Havana was installed by his Holiness.

The consistory was held in the Salle Regia, with the usual grand ceremonial and in the presence of the Diplomatic Corps, the Roman nobility, and many prominent strangers. The Pope appeared to be in good health. He smiled continually and was in excellent humor.

A secret consistory in the Sixtine Chapel followed, at which the Pope delivered an allocution of a wholly religious character, and performed the ceremony of opening and closing the mouths of the new Cardinals.

The Pontiff was much acclaimed, especially in the Ducal Hall, where crowds witnessed the procession.

GERMAN REICHSTAG ADJOURNS.

BERLIN, Dec. 14.—In the Reichstag, today, in the continuation of the debate on the budget estimates, Eugene Richter, the Radical leader, commenting on the Emperor's Hamburg speech, defended the House from the reproach of persistently refusing to increase the navy.

"If, however," proceeded Herr Richter, "the Bundesrath is reduced to the position of a body of men whose sole purpose is to register the supreme will, then the Reichstag must revert to the demand for the institution of a responsible Ministry. Since Dr. von Buchka has been head of the Colonial Department the expenditures have doubled, without reckoning the cost of glorious Kiao-Chau, and in proportion as the naval plans have increased, it has become more difficult to secure favorable commercial treaties."

Referring to the Transvaal situation, Herr Richter said: "While the sympathies of Germany are with the Boers, the Government must and is remaining neutral. That is great progress, compared with the unfortunate telegram of some years ago. The war has proved that Great Britain's power has been much overrated. Germany will not again become an anvil, but neither is it her business to be a hammer."

The estimates were eventually referred to the Budget Committee.

The House will reassemble Jan. 9.

ATLANTIC COUNTY GOLF.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Dec. 14.—The Atlantic County Country Club's open golf tournament opened here this morning with a match of thirty-two contestants entered to qualify for medal play to follow to-morrow. The first eight to play for first prize, a handsome silver cup; the second eight to play for consolation prize, also a silver cup.

A silver cup offered to-day for the best playing was won by Willie Davis, the open champion. Davis defeated "Jack" Harrison, a professional of Dayton, Ohio, in a match game by a score of 84 to 87.

The following qualified to-day for medal play to-morrow: First prize, Davis and Darby, Lynch and Bohlen, Robbins and Douglas, Forrest and Hamilton; for consolation prize, Villapigue and Singer, Kimball and H. Fownes, Phifer and Tappin, Lippencott and Kirk.

HEARD ABOUT TOWN.

One of the most active members of the Harvard Club had just returned from a visit to his Alma Mater, and as he was an oarsman of note in his student days, and active in securing money from the New York alumni for the building of the new boathouse on the Charles River, his talk naturally drifted to college rowing. "With every member of the crew back in college next year," said he at the club yesterday, "there seems now no good reason why we should not repeat our triumph of a year ago and make it three straight in the races against Yale. If Lehman did nothing else for Harvard, he did arouse an unusual interest in rowing generally. If we had had in my day some of the spirit that now exists, and for arousing which Mr. Lehman is entitled to credit, our record against Yale would certainly have been a better one. A man can now row all he wants to, and if he has the least taste for the sport there are plenty of opportunities for him to exercise it. With the rivalry between the Weld and the Newell Clubs, Harvard is developing a lot of oarsman, and more than superficial interest in rowing as well. Even with all the old men back in college, it is already the gossip that there may be a considerable change in the make-up of the crew. There were some good oars in last year's freshman crew, and there are some rattling good ones, so far as promise goes, among the new men of this year. The freshies had six eight-oared crews on the water this Fall, and there were a half dozen eights, besides fours and pair-oars in the club crews. It is a great thing for the boys to have a chance to race frequently, as they do now, and Higginson, who will stroke the crew again next June, expects that when the boys can get on the water in the Spring there will be more rowing than was ever before done at Harvard. The new boathouse that we have given them will be ready by that time, and the policy will be to give every man who shows a disposition to row a thorough trying out. That is the policy that will win races for us if any will, and there is a general feeling among the students that it is worth while to try for the crew when it is known that a seat in the boat will depend entirely on the capability of the man instead of on his social position. I think we are on the right track, and that if we keep it up Yale will have to stand from under for some time to come."

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Do you notice how very obsequious and polite your janitor is just at present? Hallboys and servants are generally affected in the same way, and from now until a week from Monday the very best of service may be counted on by occupants of apartments. Were there no other signs to indicate it, this would alone show the near approach of Christmas. It is just so at the clubs, where the Christmas boxes have put in an appearance, and where the suddenly improved service causes fewer complaints to the House Committee. Your barber is a trifle more careful when he shaves you now, and your bootblack admires more openly the success of his efforts to make your boots shine like a mirror. The very air is suggestive of Christmas tips on all sides. In one up-town locality where hallboys are as numerous as are the apartment houses, the boys have instituted a new method of giving hints to tenants. When one of these appears, particularly if it is the wife of a proposed victim, the boys talk to one another about the expected Christmas donations, and have a habit of winding up with: "Well, no one needn't give me nothin' but money! That's all I want."

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One local freight down on the Central Road yesterday brought six platform cars loaded as high as they could safely be packed with Christmas trees. As the train passed Riverside Park down to the freight yard a hundred youngsters playing there spied the load, and every one of them set up an anticipatory shout of delight and greeted the trees with cheers. Most of the trees come from the Catskill region, and are brought to the city by boat to the wharves near Washington Market.

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"Yes, Sir, these are very busy times all about the park, where the squirrels live during the Winter," explained the old keeper who frequents the Ninety-sixth Street path just at the lower end of the north meadows in Central Park. "Getting ready for Winter housekeeping and for the increase in the family that comes in February or March. All those big rough nests you see in the tops of the trees are made by the squirrels who have been busy at their work for a couple of weeks now. You see this is near their regular pairing season. We usually get litters of squirrels here in September and February or March, from three to six to the litter." There promises to be a considerable addition to the park menagerie if every nest that is now being built has a family of even three gray squirrels in the early Spring, for the writer counted twenty-three of these nests in a walk across the park and back, between Central Park West and Fifth Avenue in the belt of woods that lines either side of the Ninety-sixth Street transverse road. This was a stretch probably less than a sixteenth of a mile in width. The nests are huge affairs—for nests—for some of them would fill a peck measure. They are always in a fork of a tree, and apparently as high up as safety for their perch will permit. Stray twigs, bits of rope, rags, and leaves are used in the make-up of these Winter homes for the universal pets of park frequenters. Very busy in making them the squirrels are, too, and visitors with cakes, fruits, and nuts have more trouble in coaxing the squirrels to come to them for food than usual. When nuts are offered the little fellows hurry away to bury them for their Winter food supply instead of stopping to gorge themselves, as they ordinarily do in the warm weather. One particularly large nest is very close to the East Drive, and placed as it is at the top of a very tall young oak, is an especially sightly one. A pair of young squirrels are building it, and the veteran keeper thinks it is their first essay at home-making, so very industrious are the two that are constructing it.

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Oystermen have a grievance. They say that the sort of weather we have been having is spoiling their trade. Dealers and planters alike are complaining, and the men who handle the opened oysters exclusively have been without anything like a sharp demand for their goods until within the past week, as the Western market is taking nothing like its usual quantity of oysters. The demand has been picking up a bit for the holiday trade, and this is their ray of sunshine. Unless there is a good and long-continued cold snap, they fear that there will be a falling off that will materially affect the business after Jan. 1. Prices hold good, however, and there has been an increase in the export to Europe.

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A rather unique situation has been developed in the steel rail business that was the cause of considerable comment at the Transportation Club, where the good luck of the New Haven road in having made a contract for rails at a very low price some months ago was being talked about. So great has been the demand for old rails, not only from the smaller roads that are in the habit of buying second-hand rails, but from the mills as well, that the New Haven people have been able to dispose of all the old rails they have taken up and replaced at a price actually in excess of that which they paid for the discarded rails, the excess in some cases reaching $8 per ton. These old rails are actually bringing more than the company is now paying for the new rails being delivered under their contract made some time ago for delivery this year. One of the directors of the road was quoted as authority for the statement that there is still in use on some of the branches of the road rails that were made in England and first laid on the New Haven road bed about fifteen years ago.

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Parties back from the South say that the hunting in North Carolina and Virginia this year has been better than they have known it for years. There has been a plentiful supply of quail, more good duck than there have been seen in three or four years, and a bountiful supply of wild turkeys, with a good lot of red deer as a side issue. The "blizzard" of last March, which it was feared would play havoc with the birds, apparently did but little damage to either quail or partridge. Rabbits have been so numerous as to be a nuisance in some sections of the country. Hunters who have frequented the shore have been able to get good bags of the shore birds, and if a man wanted possum, coon, or foxes he has been able to get all that sort of game he wanted. There will be a considerable exodus of hunting men to Florida after the holidays forsashy at the quail and deer in the Florida woods unless the slump in Wall Street proves to have been sufficiently severe to knock in the head a lot of plans that have been laid for trips of this nature.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The Assembly ball of last night, the story of which will be found in another column, was the chief topic of anticipatory interest wherever people prominent in the gay world of New York met yesterday, and the preparations for the ball had their effect upon the teas, receptions, and other incidents of the day. A Winter which has brought such an army of débutantes as the present makes the first large subscription ball, where most of these buds make their first bow, an event of more than usual importance, and so the interest and preliminary excitement which last night's event induced are not to be wondered at.

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Friday, always a dull day, even in the height of the season, as compared to its fellows, keeps up its reputation this week and brings little of note, but to-morrow will be marked, as was last Saturday, by a number of débutante receptions. There will be a matinée performance in the Astoria ballroom, both to-day and to-morrow, of the musical burlesque, "The Lady from Chicago," given by the Strollers, and Mrs. Benjamin S. Church's dancing class will hold its first meeting of the season at Sherry's; Mrs. Snedeker's class will also meet at Sherry's, and among minor incidents of the day will be a card party to be given by the Misses de Peyster of 112 East Thirty-sixth Street.

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Among those who arrived on the Kaiser Wilhelm II. from Mediterranean ports yesterday were Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Kellogg and Mrs. H. F. Kellogg, Mr. Crosby, Commander C. A. Schetkey, United States Navy, of Philadelphia, and Mrs. and Miss Schetkey, Mrs. John Struthers and the Misses I. H. and Armitage Struthers of Philadelphia, Mrs. Helen Weeks, Miss Helen F. Weeks, Miss Whitney, and Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Whitehouse and E. G. Whitehouse.

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Among the dinners of to-night is that to be given by Mrs. Joseph T. Low of 57 West Fifty-second Street, who will have as her guests Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Juilliard, Dr. Edward L. Keyes and Mrs. Keyes, Mr. and Mrs. John Hone, Dr. Wyckoff and Mrs. Wyckoff, Mrs. Alexander T. Van Nest, and Mr. Charles Godfrey, Mrs. George P. Slade of 62 East Sixty-sixth Street also gives a dinner to-night for her niece, Miss Cornelia Helen Merrill, who recently made her début. Among her guests, as already announced in these columns, will be Miss Elsie de Peyster and Capt. William Cameron of Troop A. The guests at this dinner, being members of Mrs. Church's dancing class, will go direct from the dinner to the first meeting of the class.

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Mrs. H. De Barkeley Parsons of 204 Madison Avenue gave last evening a dinner of sixteen covers. Her guests went from the dinner to the first Assembly ball. Mrs. Henry Parish, Jr., of 8 East Seventy-sixth Street, gave a dinner last night to Miss Kitty Hall. The guests were all débutantes, and among them was Miss Evelyn Parsons, daughter of Mr. Schuyler L. Parsons. The guests at this dinner also went later to the Assembly ball. At the dinner given by Mrs. Alexander T. Van Nest of 31 West Thirty-seventh Street, at her residence last evening, the guests were Miss Julia Clark, Miss Beatrice Post, Miss Madeline Knowlton, Miss Isabel Cameron, Miss Laura Hoe, Miss May Low, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel J. Clarke, Phoentx Ingraham, Goelet Gallatin, Alexander Hadden, Stephen Pell, Lawrence Elliman, Arthur Crosby, Robert Livingston, and Sherman Day.

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Yesterday afternoon Mrs. Alfred Pell and her daughter, Miss Frances Pell, gave a rose tea for Miss Helen Tracy Brown of Flushing, L. I., whose mother was Miss Julia Tracy, a sister of Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan. Mrs. Pell was in gray satin, with lace trimmings, and Miss Pell wore pink crepe de chine.

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The Bachelors and Spinsters had their first dance of the season at Delmonico's last evening. There was a large attendance of the members of the organization and a number of guests. There was a cotillion and a supper served at small tables. The patronesses of this class, most of whom were present, are Mrs. George Tucker Harrison, Mrs. Joseph M. Knapp, Mrs. Samuel Spencer, Mrs. E. A. Bronkerhoff, Jr., Mrs. H. M. Clements, Mrs. Andrew H. Dickinson, Jr., Mrs. R. L. Foster, Mrs. Robert E. L. Lewis, Mrs. Walter St. John Benedict, and Mrs. Herbert R. Woods.

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Mrs. Frederick Edward Ballard of 21 West Seventy-third Street gave a reception at her residence yesterday afternoon to introduce her daughter, Miss Grace Kinsdale Ballard.

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A large reception was given by Mrs. Robert Hoe of 11 East Thirty-sixth Street at her residence yesterday afternoon for her daughters, Mrs. Samuel Morley Evans and Miss Ruth Lawrence Hoe. At the second of the two receptions given on Wednesday by Mrs. Philip S. Brown for her daughter, Miss Jean Brown, there received with Mrs. and Miss Brown Mrs. Brown's sister, Miss Carter; Miss Harriet Barnes, Miss Mary Gardiner of Albany, Mrs. Jones and Miss Rosalie Jones, daughters of Dr. Oliver Livingston Jones; Miss Vibbert, a daughter of the Rev. Dr. Vibbert, and Miss Ella de Peyster, Miss Helen Rogers, and Miss Ethel Ward.

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The wedding of Mr. Graham Lusk and Miss Mary Woodbridge Tiffany, daughter of Mr. Louis C. Tiffany, will be celebrated at the Madison Square Presbyterian Church on the afternoon of next Wednesday, Dec. 20. In Philadelphia yesterday morning Mr. William Wilson Longstreth and Miss Edna Rogers Smith, daughter of Mr. Robert Hobart Smith, were married in St. Mark's Church by the Rev. Dr. Mortimer. There were no bridesmaids, and the maid of honor was Miss Mildred J. Keville. The bride wore a handsome gown of heavy white satin, trimmed with old family lace, her tulle veil being fastened by a wreath of orange blossoms. Her bouquet was of Bride roses and lilies of the valley. Miss Keville wore a gown of white liberty gauze, trimmed with yellow. Her hat was yellow, trimmed with yellow roses, and she carried a large bouquet of yellow chrysanthemums. A pretty feature of the bridal procession was the two pages, Master Edward Smith and Master Edward Smith McCawley, who wore suits of white serge and walked immediately in front of the bride. Mr. Longstreth, the bridegroom, was attended by his cousin, Mr. William Longstreth Smith, who acted as best man. The ushers were Mr. Lawrence Wharton Bickley of New York, Mr. Joseph Hill Brinton, Mr. Walter J. Odiorne, Mr. Joseph Woolston, Mr. Charles Edwin Shull, and Mr. George Hazlehurst. Immediately after the ceremony a small breakfast followed at the residence of the bride's parents, 1221 Locust Street.

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"Miss Beatrix Jones, daughter of Mrs. Cadwalader Jones of New York, is the young woman," says a correspondent, "whose impress will be seen in and about Chiltern, the new place of Mr. Edgar Scott of Philadelphia, at Bar Harbor. To her Mr. Scott intrusted the transformation of the fourteen acres of wildwood and swamp land into an artistic and enchanting inclosure for his one-hundred-thousand-dollar villa. Mr. A. W. Longfellow of Boston drew the plans for Chiltern, and highly complimented Miss Jones for her wonderful skill and cleverness in the latest and most novel of the professions to be entered by the new woman. Chiltern will be in many respects the most interesting Summer villa in Bar Harbor, romantically situated near Kenarden Lodge, owned by J. S. Kennedy, and George W. Vanderbilt's Point d'Acadia. The house will look as old as the Mount Desert hills, whence the surface, mossy granite composing its half-structure, was taken. Chiltern will be a two-storied structure of native granite and shingle—the main house being 106 by 45, with a wing 82 by 40. It will be ready for occupancy June 1, and will be one of the finest villas in New England."

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The rumor is revived at Bar Harbor that, owing to the expense of maintaining the ferry route of eight miles across Frenchman's Bay, and especially in the light of the memorable disaster at Mount Desert Ferry, the Maine Central Railroad will abandon the ferry and run its rails on to Mount Desert Island, as planned some years ago, having a station at a distance from the village and running a line of stages to it.

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Mr. Anthony Drexel has taken Landon Park, Surrey, for a term of five years. The owner of Landon Park is Lord Onslow, who leaves the county. Landon Park is a very handsome place, with good shooting, and although not so picturesque as Norris Castle, is still one of the great landed estates in England.

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On Monday evening next will take place the first german in Richmond, Va. This is an event of as much importance in the South as the Mardi Gras balls in New Orleans, the St. Cecelia in Charleston, and the Bachelors' german in Baltimore. Many people known in New York will be present at this dance. A party goes from Philadelphia, and Mrs. Frank S. Pleasanton and Miss Pleasanton, who has just made her début, will also be among the number.

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Miss Sylvia de Grasse Fox is in town, having come over from Philadelphia to attend the Assembly. Miss Fox, who is one of the beauties of the Quaker City, will pass a part of the Winter in Bermuda. On Dec. 29 many New Yorkers will go over to Philadelphia for the coming-out ball of Miss Ellen Drexel Paul, which is to be one of the most elaborate entertainments ever given in that city.

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At Mr. Bagby's next musical morning, which will take place on Monday, Mme. Nevada and Mr. David Bispham will sing and Max Bendix, the violinist, will play.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Toye—Brush.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., Dec. 14.—In the First Presbyterian Church here to-night Miss Rebecca Whitlock Brush, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Clinton E. Brush of Irving Avenue, this place, was married to George Benjamin Toye of Toronto, Canada. The Rev. Dr. George L. Spining, pastor of the church, officiated. The bridesmaids were Miss Edith Toye of Toronto, sister of the bridegroom; his cousins, Miss Eugenia Moore and Miss Adrians Quackenbush of New York; Miss Grace L. Brush, a sister of the bride, and Miss Jane Murdoch of Pittsburg, Penn. Clinton E. Brush, Jr., a brother of the bride, was best man. Miss Cornelia Brush, a sister of the bride, was maid of honor. The ushers were Herbert H. Moss and Frederick W. Moss of Brooklyn; M. M. Brush, brother of the bride; Watson G. Clark of Cresskill, N. J.; W. Arthur Babson of South Orange, Norman Brown of Toronto, and Harrie S. Quackenbush of New York.

Cooke—Barrett.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn. Dec. 14.—Miss Margaret Barrett, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Barrett, and Frank Cooke were married here to-day by the Rev. Thomas Smith. Miss Julia Barrett, sister of the bride, was to have been maid of honor, and Thomas Cooke, a brother of the groom, the best man, but the couple fooled their friends by going to the parsonage at 6 o'clock, and were married while their friends waited for them. The ceremony was to have taken place in the church at 6:30 o'clock.

Northam—Hyde.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 14.—The wedding of Miss Jennie Elizabeth Hyde, daughter of Mr. Salisbury Hyde, to Mr. Russell Chase Northam, son of Mr. Charles H. Northam, took place at Trinity Church today. The wedding ceremony was conducted by the Rev. Ernst De F. Miel, the rector of the church.

Nicoll—Wing.

Dr. Mathias Nicoll, Jr., and Miss Alice Maude Wing, daughter of Mrs. Charles Tudor Wing, were married in the presence of only the very immediate relatives at Mrs. Wing's residence, 1,700 Broadway, yesterday afternoon. The ceremony was performed by Bishop Starkey, the Auxiliary Bishop of this diocese, and Dr. and Mrs. Nicoll left shortly after the ceremony on their wedding tour. The wedding was to have been a large one, but all invitations to it were recalled, owing to the death on Tuesday of Frank Evans Wing, an uncle of the bride.

TEXT OF THE SAMOAN TREATIES

Provisions of Agreements with Germany and Great Britain—King of Sweden Arbitrator.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The full text of the treaty negotiated between the United States, Germany, and Great Britain for the adjustment of the questions between the three Governments in respect to the Samoan Islands was made public to-day. The treaty bears date at Washington, Dec. 2, 1899, and after reciting its purpose to be to adjust amicably questions between the three powers in respect to the Samoan group and to avoid future misunderstandings, proceeds textually as follows:

Article I.—The general act concluded and signed by the aforesaid powers at Berlin on the 14th day of June, A. D. 1890, and all previous treaties, conventions, and agreements relating to Samoa are annulled.

Art. II.—Germany renounces in favor of the United States of America all her rights and claims over and in respect to the Island of Tutuila, and all other islands of the Samoan group east of longitude 171 degrees west of Greenwich. Great Britain in like manner renounces in favor of the United States of America all her rights and claims over and in respect to the Island of Tutuila, and all other islands of the Samoan group east of longitude 171 degrees west of Greenwich. Reciprocally the United States of America renounce in favor of Germany all their rights and claims over and in respect to the Islands of Upolu and Savaii and all other islands of the same group west of longitude 171 degrees west of Greenwich.

Art. III.—It is understood and agreed that each of the three signatory powers shall continue to enjoy in respect to their commerce and commercial vessels in all the islands of the Samoan group all privileges equal to those enjoyed by the sovereign power in all ports which may be open to the commerce of either of them.

Art. IV.—The present convention shall be ratified as soon as possible, and shall come into force immediately after the exchange of ratifications.

In faith whereof, &c.

JOHN HAY.
HOLLEBEEN.
PAUNCEFOTE.

A separate treaty was negotiated to cover the provision for the settlement of claims in Samoa. It sets forth that the three Governments are "desirous of effecting a prompt and satisfactory settlement of the claims of the citizens and subjects of their respective countries resident in the Samoan Islands on account of recent military operations conducted there, and have concluded a convention for the accomplishment of this end by arbitration."

The King of Sweden and Norway is made arbitrator, and he is not only to determine the amount of claims, but is "to decide to what extent either of the three Governments is bound, alone or jointly with the others, to make good these losses."

The nature of the claims to be adjusted is set forth in Article I. of this treaty, as follows:

All claims put forward by American citizens or German or

CURRENCY DEBATE IS TAME

Congressman Sibley Savs He Will Oppose the Bill

DECLINES, HOWEVER, TO SPEAK

Mr. Thayer, a Massachusetts Democrat, Delivers an Argument in Favor of the New Measure.

WASHINGTON, Dec 14.—The debate on the Currency bill in the House to-day was tame and prosaic. The attendance both in the galleries and on the floor was light, and none of the speeches made attracted especial attention. Mr. Sibley, (Dem., Penn.,) who has publicly announced his change of views on the money question, and who, it was thought, might vote for the bill, stated that he would vote against it.

Mr. Thayer (Dem., Mass.,) was the only member of the opposition who made a speech for the bill to-day.

Mr. Cox, (Dem., Tenn.,) who was the ranking minority member of the Banking and Currency Committee in the last Congress, opened the debate to-day in opposition to the Currency bill.

In the course of his remarks Mr. Cox paid his respects to Mr. Grosvenor, whom he characterized as the spokesman of the Administration on the floor. He was a most adept representative of the Executive, said he, for when placed in a hole he never experienced the least difficulty in getting out. [Laughter.]

Mr. Crumpacker (Rep., Ind.,) believed it possible that the enactment of the pending bill into law might enhance the prospects of the necromancer from Nebraska.

"But," said he, "if Bryan should be elected this law would act as a sort of legislative straitjacket and reassure the country by minimizing his capacity for evil."

When Mr. Sibley (Dem., Penn.,) arose to speak at the conclusion of Mr. Olmstead's remarks much interest was manifested, owing to the report that he had changed his views upon the silver question. Mr. Sibley, however, disappointed his audience. He had only risen to say that he proposed to print his views in The Record. He had been offered time by the Republicans, but as he had spoken against the Republican candidates in twenty-seven States in 1896 he did not desire to accept favors at their hands.

On the other hand, he did not desire to embarrass the Democrats by asking for time from them.

He would vote against the pending bill, he said, but he did not entirely agree with the views of members upon the minority side. He would, therefore, content himself with printing his opinions.

Mr. Richardson, the minority leader, called Mr. Sibley to witness that he had been offered thirty-five minutes within which to present his views. To this Mr. Sibley assented, but said he had not availed himself of the proffer as he did not desire to embarrass the gentleman who had tendered it.

Mr. Ball (Dem., Texas,) said that in order to support this bill almost every Republican in public life had to recant the professions of a lifetime.

Mr. McCleary (Rep., Minn.,) remarked upon the change which had come over the Democrats. In past Congresses they had always seemed eager and anxious to offer a free-silver proposition as a substitute for almost anything that happened to be pending. During the debate not a Democrat had come forward with a free-silver substitute.

Mr. McCleary made himself the target of a fusillade of questions from the Democrats by the assertion of the proposition that during the whole century not a single silver dollar had been coined on private account. During a passage at arms with Mr. Sulzer, (Dem., N. Y.,) Mr. McCleary said that neither Mr. Sulzer's father nor grandfather had ever seen a silver dollar except as a curiosity.

"And if you and your party associates keep on," retorted Mr. Sulzer, "neither will my grandchildren." [Laughter.]

"That depends upon the grandfather," observed Mr. McCleary, amid renewed laughter.

Mr. Boutell, (Rep., Ill.,) in his remarks devoted considerable time to showing that both Jefferson and Jackson were directly opposed to the present Democratic theories of finance.

Mr. Gilbert, (Dem., Ky.,) in opposing the bill, read a letter from the Controller of the currency, in answer to an inquiry of his, saying that the tax on capital, surplus, and circulation of National banks, if the circulation were reduced to the minimum under the pending bill, would be $2,709,090. The total tax collected from National banks last year was $3,744,000.

Mr. Berry (Dem., Ky.,) said if the Republicans had declared for the pending bill when they got together to fool the people at St. Louis there would not be enough Republicans in the House to-day to get a roll call. He predicted that the bill would yet unhorse the Republican Party.

After some further remarks by Mr. Lewis, (Dem., Ga.,) Smith, (Dem., Ky.,) and Jett, (Dem., Ill.,) against the bill, and Mr. Graff, (Rep., Ill.,) for it, Mr. Thayer (Dem., Mass.,) concluded the debate for the afternoon with a ten-minute speech in favor of the bill. He said he regretted to differ from his colleagues, but his conscience compelled him to dissent.

He spoke of the Chicago platform of 1896 as a great mistake made by a portion of the Democratic Party, created by Jefferson, defended by Jackson, and protected by the immortal Russell of Massachusetts at the sacrifice of life itself. He said he believed that if the question of silver at sixteen to one could be left to the Democratic voters unaccompanied by illustrious names, they would reject it by an overwhelming majority. The time had come, he said, when the financial interests should be relieved from continued agitation of the financial question which had been hanging over the country for the past eight years like a funeral pall. Mr. Thayer declared that the Republicans would not have had the courage to bring in this bill if the little band of heroic Democrats in 1896, in the spirit of self-sacrifice, had not declared for the gold standard. Mr. Thayer was liberally applauded by the Republicans.

At 5 o'clock the House recessed until 8 o'clock.

At the night session thirteen speeches were delivered for and against the bill.

MAJORITY FOR CURRENCY BILL.

Republican Leader Says It Will Have 36 Votes to Spare—Eight Democrats Counted On.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Representative Overstreet of Indiana, in charge of the financial bill now under consideration in the House of Representatives, said to-day that the informal canvasses thus far made showed that the bill would pass on the final vote next Monday by a majority of about 36, in case the full strength of both sides was present. This is based on the calculation that the full Republican vote, 185, and 8 Democratic votes, will be recorded for the bill, and that 7 other Democratic members will refrain from voting. Mr. Overstreet says it is established beyond question that not one Republican vote will be recorded against the bill. There will be no amendment to the present form of the bill except the substitution of "July" for "June," in designating a statute referred to in the bill.

Representative Richardson of Tennessee, the Democratic floor leader, says it cannot be definitely stated before to-morrow whether a substitute or amendment will be offered by the Democratic side. There has been some suggestion that a substitute or amendments embodying an affirmative position should be presented, but there are parliamentary objections to this course, as the special rule governing the debate will not permit changes outside the Committee of the Whole, so that no record vote could be secured.

The matter of a Democratic caucus on the bill is also open, with the indications that no caucus will be held.

GALAPAGOS SALE NOT CREDITED.

Secretary Hay Has No Information of Such Negotiations.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Responding to a resolution of inquiry, the President to-day sent to the Senate a statement by the Secretary of State concerning the possible sale of the Galapagos Islands.

The Secretary says in his statement that the Department of State has "no recent information as to a proposed sale of the Galapagos Islands by the Republic of Ecuador to Great Britain or any European power."

Presidential Nominations Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The Senate to-day confirmed the following nominations:

To be United States Ministers—William P. Lord of Oregon, to the Argentine Republic; Herbert W. Bowen of New York, to Persia; Arthur S. Hardy of New Hampshire, to Greece, Roumania, and Servia; Lawrence Townsend of Pennsylvania, to Belgium; Ballamy Storer of Ohio, to Spain; John N. Irwin of Iowa, to Portugal.

To be United States Consuls—J. H. Johnson of Texas, at Coaticook, Canada; H. L. Washington of Texas, at Valencia, Spain.

To be Secretaries of Legations—Lloyd C. Griscom of Pennsylvania, at Constantinople; J. C. McNalley of Pennsylvania, to Guatemala and Honduras; Spencer F. Eddy of Illinois, to Paris, (second secretary;) Joseph H. Choate, Jr., of New York, to London, (third secretary;) Arthur M. Beaupre of Illinois, at Bogota, Colombia.

House Committees to be Named Soon.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Speaker Henderson has made such progress with the House committees that he was able to state definitely for the first time to-day that the list would be announced before the holiday recess, probably on or about the day before the recess begins. Until then, the Speaker stated, there will be nothing authoritative relative to the Chairmanships or the personnel of committees.

Congressional Recess Begins Dec. 20.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The Senate to-day agreed to the House resolution for Christmas holiday adjournment on the 20th of December until the 3d of January.

Against Married Woman Clerks.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—First Assistant Postmaster General Heath reiterated his former order, that the presence of husband and wife as clerks in the same office is inimical to the service and that the woman's position should go to some one who had no means of support. He says: "I intend to apply this ruling to female clerks who in the future marry. Female Post Office clerks already married, and whose employment under their married names has been approved by the department, will not be disturbed under this ruling."

Remains of Maine Dead.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The Navy Department has given notice that any person claiming the remains of any of the victims of the Maine explosion before the Texas arrives at Hampton Roads with the bodies from Havana, which will be in about fifteen days, may have them sent to their late homes for burial at the expense of the department.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The following fourth class Postmasters were appointed to-day:

NEW JERSEY—South Effingham, C. G. Hope; Midvale, J. E. Pellington.

NEW YORK—Killawog, Ashley Williams.

AGED YONKERS EDITOR WEDS.

John W. Oliver, in His Eighty-fifth Year, Receives Congratulations on His Third Marriage.

Special to The New York Times.

YONKERS, Dec. 14.—John W. Oliver, one of the oldest and most popular citizens of this city, and editor and publisher of the Yonkers Daily Statesman, married Mrs. Maria Du Bois of Kingston, N. Y., at half-past 8 o'clock to-night at his home, Rose Cottage, 192 Warburton Avenue. Mr. Oliver is in his eighty-fifth year. His wife is thirty-two years his junior.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. J. E. Price, pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, of which Mr. Oliver is a member, in the parlor of the house, which had been handsomely decorated with roses and smilax, and in which nearly 130 guests had assembled. There were no bridesmaids, best man, or ushers.

Promptly at the hour named Mr. Oliver, walking as proudly erect and as firmly as any young man could have done, entered the room with his bride on his arm and escorted by his son, Edwin A. Oliver. Mrs. Du Bois was attired in a handsome high-necked dress of pearl gray satin. As they made their appearance Miss Edith R. Goldrick, organist of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, played on the piano the nuptial march from "Lohengrin." The couple took their station in the bay window, facing the company, the words which made them man and wife were soon uttered, and then Mr. and Mrs. Oliver were overwhelmed with the congratulations of their friends. The company then sat down to supper.

The witnesses who signed the marriage certificate were Mayor Leslie Sutherland and City Judge William Kellogg. Among others present were Isaac J. Oliver, Chandell R. Oliver, Mr. and Mrs. Norton P. Otis, Charles R. Otis, Mr. and Mrs. John E. Andrus, Mr. and Mrs. James Affleck, Mr. and Mrs. William Affleck, Commissioner of Public Works Samuel Cooper and Mrs. Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Cozzens, ex-Judge and Mrs. F. X. Donoghue, William H. Doty, President of the First National Bank of Yonkers, and Mrs. Doty, City Attorney James M. Hunt and Mrs. Hunt, Mr. and Mrs. O. A. Ackerley, the Rev. Dr. David Cole, the Rev. Charles E. Allison, the Rev. Dr. W. E. Ketchum and Mrs. Ketchum, the Rev. Dr. A. S. Hobart, S. W. Seybold, Halcyon Skinner, Dr. R. R. Trotter, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen T. Bell, Prof. E. W. Cook, Alderman E. H. Garrison, ex-Senator J. Irving Burns and Mrs. Burns, Dr. W. H. Bell and Mrs. Bell, E. O. Carpenter, and John T. Waring.

Many pretty wedding presents were received, among them a wicker armchair, attached to which was a card with the inscription, "The Editor's Easy Chair." Apropos of this, the bridegroom remarked that he would be in his real editorial chair as usual to-morrow morning and that the best place to spend a honeymoon was right in his own home.

This is Mr. Oliver's third marriage. His second wife died two years ago. A few months ago he thought it was time to have a housekeeper to look after his home, and made known his conclusions to Mrs. Cyrus Sickley of Yonkers, a friend of his first wife. Mrs. Sickley said she knew just the person he needed, and introduced him to Mrs. Du Bois, who had been a widow for some years. Mr. Oliver soon satisfied himself that Mrs. Sickley had not been mistaken. His admiration for his housekeeper's qualities ripened into affection for herself, with the result seen to-night.

Mr. Oliver has three children now living—a son and two daughters—six grandchildren and five great grandchildren. His son, Edwin A. Oliver, is associate editor of The Statesman, and is well-known as a humorous writer. The aged editor comes of a family remarkable for the longevity of its members. His father lived to be ninety-six years old.

TO FIX DRUG CLERKS' HOURS.

Agreement on a Bill to be Sent to the Legislature.

The various organizations of druggists in the city have agreed upon the form of a bill providing for shorter hours for drug clerks, which will be introduced at the coming session of the Legislature.

It provides that a clerk must not work more than 140 hours in two weeks. He may work 76 hours in one week, but the next week he must receive an allowance for the six hours over-time of the preceding week. Clerks must not sleep in the stores where they are employed unless the sleeping apartments are approved by the Board of Health. The act will apply only to cities of the first class.

Testimonial for Slayer of Burglar.

DEEP RIVER, Conn., Dec. 14.—The Directors of the Deep River Savings Bank evidenced their appreciation of the fidelity and courage of night watchman Harry D. Tyler, who heroically attacked four men who were endeavoring to gain an entrance into the bank early Wednesday morning, and who killed one of the burglars, by presenting him with a purse of $500 this afternoon. Accompanying the gift were resolutions expressing the Directors' appreciation of the watchman's faithful services.

Newport Real Estate Sold.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 14.—F. P. Garretson has purchased the large estate of the late Joseph Tuckerman on Mill Street, near Bellevue Avenue, which is one of the most desirable residential portions of Newport.

Another Chicago Broker Bankrupt.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 14.—Liabilities aggregating $137,297 are scheduled in a petition in bankruptcy filed to-day by Daniel W. Archer, a broker. The petitioner was formerly in business in Iowa and Nebraska, and most of his debts were contracted in 1893.

SUPREME COURT SALE.

Nos. 30 & 32 W. 44th St.

NEAR FIFTH AVE.,

To be sold at auction by WILLIAM KENNELLY, Auctioneer,

TUESDAY, DEC. 19, AT 12 NOON,

At the New York Real-Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

This is perhaps the choicest piece of vacant property in this select neighborhood. Excavated and ready for immediate building; specially adapted for club, apartment-house, or institution.

Parties wishing to purchase previous to sale or desiring any information, address J. P. Everett, Esq., Attorney for owners, 4 Warren St., (Tel. 3882 Cortlandt,) or A. Stern, 31 Nassau St.

HOW TO CONTROL TRUSTS

Publicity, Prof. Clark Says, Will Destroy Their Power.

THE CHECK OF COMPETITION

Enforced Uniformity of Prices Urged to Enable Competing Elements to Work at Advantage.

Prof. John B. Clark of Columbia University said last night, at the Cooper Institute, that the most effective means for controlling trusts were publicity regarding their affairs and the compulsion of uniformity in their prices. The occasion was a discussion of the "Pros and Cons of Trusts," held under the auspices of the Fellow-Citizenship Association of the East Side House Settlement. John Graham Brooks of Cambridge, Mass., presided. Mr. Brooks claimed that, in the strict sense of the word, there were no practical monopolies in existence. He said:

"You can swell and water stocks to an enormous extent, but you can't swell man's capacity for management. Men in several trusts have come to me and said that they were put to their wits' end to get managers of sufficient ability to warrant a jump of, say, from five to twenty millions."

Mr. Brooks urged trades unionists to fight the trusts tooth and nail if it finally appeared that the men on top did not divide the profits with those at the bottom. He believed that with the publicity here of the trust's affairs which he said English and German laws enforce they could be controlled.

Prof. Clark then addressed the association. In part he said:

"A moral energy on the side of the people that is simply irresistible is necessary when the people and great concentrations of capital come into opposition.

"Without being an absolute monopoly, a trust can be one to a very large degree. Trusts generally pay pretty good salaries to their employes, because it won't do to have a hostile public in front and fire in the rear.

"If a trust doesn't raise prices, it is because for some reason it cannot. It is that reason which we want to get at. Just now steel and iron products are increased by the natural operation of the law of supply and demand. But statistics show that trusts do generally increase prices.

"A trust can work very damaging effects upon the laboring class as a whole, and still pay good wages to its employes. If it decides to decrease production and curtail its list of employes, it permits a certain number of wage earners into the labor market, and the wages of the class as a whole are bound to go down.

"There are three ways of dealing with trusts. In the first place, you can let these monopolies or consolidations grow to an immense size and then nationalize them—absorb them by the Government. I do not think this plan will work well. While I love the State, I haven't the greatest confidence in all of its officers.

"In the second place, our Legislatures can pass sweeping prohibitory laws, such as they have now in Arkansas and Texas. If, instead of having States like New Jersey and Delaware competing to get trusts, we had all the States, like Arkansas and Texas, shutting them out, and the Federal Government assisting, we could at least keep the trusts in a more or less perturbed state of mind. But even that wouldn't put them out of existence.

"There is a third measure, but it will not be resorted to very soon because the public does not seem to want it and the trusts are its deadly opposition to it. It is the natural method of dealing with trusts. Why is it that sugar isn't dearer? It is not because of any benevolence on the part of the heads of the trust, but because of some check. That check is competition in a new form. If they put the prices up, new mills will come into the field. It is potential competition that makes it impossible for prices ever to be raised above a certain point. There is no checking this potential competition absolutely. The world is full of capital. The trusts themselves are continually pouring out new capital which must be used.

"Beyond a certain point, trusts cannot raise prices, but it is within that degree that the great evil lies. The new mill instead of coming into the field to-day waits until to-morrow. Potential competition is slow—it must be made more active.

"The competing power of a great trust is a terrible thing, but it can be destroyed by publicity. By means that the public must know the freight rates, the way in which the different customers are being treated, and whether or not uniform prices are being asked. If the large number of business facts were made public it would go far to disarm trusts.

"There is a third legislation we haven't tried yet. It must be made necessary for trusts to charge uniform prices everywhere. In this way all the competitors can be protected, and competition will always be possible.

"We can save that great productive power that is in the trust for the uses of our people, and we shall need it in the struggle with the nations."

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Mercer Street Building Company of New York City; capital $5,000. Directors—Horace E. Parker, Pierce J. Lang, and Harry L. Alden, New York City.

Ulrich Blank Book Manufacturing Company of New York City; capital $8,000. Directors—Abraham Ulrich, Mary Ulrich, and Nathan Teichman, New York City.

New York Buff Company of New York City; capital $5,000. Directors—Raymond J. Fries, Robert L. Leary, and Frank L. Holt, New York City; Louis K. Fries, New Rochelle.

Alfred M. Best Company of New York City; to do a general reporting and publishing business; capital, $5,000. Directors—Frederic J. Swift, and Alfred M. Best, New York City.

Mariana Mining Company of New York City; capital, $100,000. Directors—Adolphe Monell-Sayre, Mary Monell-Sayre, Frank R. Stevens, and Carl A. Burbank, New York City; Milan H. Goodwin, Brooklyn.

New York Law Service Corporation of New York City; to edit and publish legal periodicals and publications; capital, $50,000. Directors—Siegbert G. Lewin, Peter L. Jones, and Albert S. Davis, New York City.

Ardenia Corporation of Garrison; to deal in real estate; capital $60,000. Directors—Stuyvesant Fish, and William Church Osborn, New York City; Samuel Sloan, Jr., and M. Benjamin, Harrison; Charles De Rhon, Jr., Cold Spring.

Shantz Button Company of Warsaw; capital $50,000. Directors—William C. Gulonlock, S. Benedict Whitlock, Warren W. Hawley, Joseph C. Buxton, and L. Hayden Humphrey, Wyoming; John B. Shantz, La Salle; Thomas J. Wilcox, Niagara Falls.

Griffiths Manufacturing Company of New York City; to manufacture patent medicines; capital $25,000. Directors—David G. Griffiths, Eugene D. Berry, and George M. L. Boehm, Brooklyn; William A. Rudd, and Willard Griffiths, New York City.

Merchant Switch Manufacturing Company of Rochester; capital $50,000. Directors—George E. Merchant, John McGarvey, Gerald E. Merchant, and N. Frederick Foote, Rochester; Edward B. Talcott, and James B. Brady, New York City; Augustine Veghte, Troy.

International Fire Engine Company.

TRENTON, Dec. 14.—The International Fire Engine Company was incorporated here to-day. The company is capitalized at $9,000,000, of which $4,000,000 is preferred stock, bearing 7 per cent. cumulative dividends. The company is authorized to manufacture and deal in fire engines and all kinds of fire apparatus and appliances. Harry S. Stahlknecht and William A. Dinsmore of New York and William N. Lecato of Orange are the incorporators.

Incorporated in Delaware.

WILMINGTON, Del., Dec. 14.—These concerns were chartered at Dover to-day:

American Chemical Fire Pail Company of Philadelphia; capital $100,000; to manufacture and sell improved fire apparatus.

American Fibre and Fuel Company of New York; capital $100,000; to secure improved land and buildings for the manufacture of fuel and fibre.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. NEW PUBLICATIONS. NEW PUBLICATIONS. NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Mrs. Burnett's New Novel

is accepted by reviewers and readers alike as the greatest work that she has written. The book combines the grace and charm of her early novels with a strength of plot and of characterization bespeaking the full maturity of her intellectual powers and of her literary art. It promises to surpass in popularity the author's "Lass o' Lowrie's" and "Lady of Quality," of each of which over 100,000 copies have been sold. The title of the novel is

In Connection With

The De Willoughby Claim.

12mo, 445 pages, $1.50.

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS, *Publishers*, 153-157 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

MONEY RATES BECOME EASIER.

Treasury Anticipates the Payment of January Interest on Bonds—Talk of Gold Exports.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Secretary Gage announced to-day that he would anticipate the interest due Jan. 1, 1900, on United States registered and coupon 4 per cent. bonds of 1907 without rebate. Checks to the number of 26,563 will be mailed to-morrow to holders of the registered bonds, and interest on the coupons will be paid on presentation of the same. The amount of the former is $4,386,505 and of the latter $671,381, making a total of $5,057,886, less the interest on bonds recently purchased, and less the interest already anticipated by the Secretary's offer of Oct. 10 to pay interest due at any time during the present fiscal year with a rebate of about 2.4 per cent. Applications for interest to become due after the offer of Oct. 10 must be made before Jan. 1.

Following upon the announcement from Washington of the Treasury's intention to anticipate January interest on Government bonds, this notice was posted in the Sub-Treasury here:

"This office has been authorized to prepay, without rebate, interest due Jan. 1 on 4 per cent. bonds of 1907, beginning Dec. 15. Checks for registered interest will be mailed from Washington on the 15th and 16th insts."

The notice was signed by M. L. Muhleman, acting Assistant Treasurer, who gave it as his opinion that this would release between $3,500,000 and $4,000,000 at this point.

Call loan money rates ruled yesterday at 6 per cent. At one time a demand for accommodation put the rate at 7 per cent., but before the close of the stock market the rate was 4½ per cent., and later on 4 per cent. Time money rates were the same as on Wednesday. Demand sterling opened strong, at $4.88 bid, but apparent corroboration of a British advantage in the Transvaal made the rate easier, and the closing quotation was $4.87¾ to $4.88. One opinion on sterling getting below the gold export rate was that it was due to the raising in London of the premium on bar gold. An authority on Exchange expressed these views:

"I quote demand sterling at the close of the market at $4.87¾, less brokerage, one-thirty-second. The market opened at $4.88 bid. At such a date, unless my judgment and experience err, we could have shipped gold without loss. The exchange market got soft on reports of a victory over the Boers, and the buying back of stocks sold yesterday, and the fun of this is that our people passed for Londoners. 'London account' is old Street slang, but there are many who believe in it. The decline in or raid on the stock market was due to money conditions, and a disposition to regard affairs as looking blue.

"As to the action of the Secretary of the Treasury in anticipating without rebate the January interest, it's but a drop in the bucket—only a little over $5,000,000. Of this about $3,000,000 will come out. What will change the money situation? The end of the South African war. But for that war we would have imported $25,000,000 to $30,000,000 of gold and everything would be lovely. End the war, and the result will be comfort, abundance, and booming stocks."

A canvass of the gold-handling houses last evening found a general opinion that for the time being exports are out of the question. At the Assay Office, where there is $60,000,000 of gold bars, it was reported that no inquiries pointing to a shipment on an up turn of the sterling market had been made.

Expressions of relief were general when it was known that the discount rate of the Bank of England had not been raised from 6 per cent. and on the announcement that the January interest on Government bonds would be paid in advance without rebate, while fears were expressed of a money and exchange relapse should the reports or rumors of British success in the Transvaal be denied on authority or should another British victory be made known. A story that an officer of the National Bank of Commerce had given an opinion that the money tide had turned from the West toward New York was denied by that official. He had simply made known the arrival of a sum of importance from St. Louis. From Chicago came $100,000 to a Wall Street bank, and more gold—about $300,000—came from Canada.

FOREIGN TRADE IN NOVEMBER.

Imports Increased $22,375,000 and Exports Decreased $6,600,000.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The November statement of the imports and exports of the United States issued by the Bureau of Statistics shows as follows:

Merchandise.—Imports, $74,452,283, of which $32,226,490 was free of duty; increase over November, 1898, about $22,375,000.

Domestic exports, $121,802,627; decrease nearly $6,600,000.

Gold.—Imports, $2,904,043; exports, $264,310; decrease in imports over $2,225,000; decrease in exports, $649,000. Silver—Imports, $2,772,360; exports, $4,439,166; increase in imports, $500,000; increase in exports, $416,000.

During the last eleven months there was increase of $152,576,412 in the imports of merchandise and an increase of $34,494,793 in the exports of merchandise.

FIFTH AVENUE ELECTRIC 'BUS.

Experiments with a New Vehicle to be Commenced Next Week.

The Fifth Avenue Stage Company will begin experimenting next week with electric omnibuses to determine the kind of vehicle best adapted for its purposes. The one to be tried first was not built for a stage, and will accommodate, including roof-seating, only fourteen persons. It is intended only to gauge the conditions obtaining on Fifth Avenue.

The 'bus will not be operated on schedule time, but at different times of the day, and under various conditions, and will carry passengers for the regular fare. When the company has become satisfied as to the feasibility of electric vehicles and settled upon the best kind, they will be substituted for the present horse coaches.

Women's Common Sense Attire.—H. K. Bush-Brown, the sculptor, will give the text of his recent address to the Rainy Day Club, in which he urges the abolition of the fashion plate and argues for greater simplicity in women's dress, in THE NEW YORK TIMES next Sunday. Order in advance to be sure of getting a copy. Sunday edition, 3 cents. All the news that's fit to print. —Adv.

PRODUCTS OF NORTH CHINA

Peculiar Methods Pursued by the Natives There.

TWO CROPS A YEAR GATHERED

No Statistics Reliable—Indian Corn Well Established—Conservatism of Chinese Farmers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Advance sheets of the report of James W. Ragsdale, United States Consul at Tientsin, on the agricultural products of North China, have been issued by the Bureau of Foreign Commerce. The report considers both the products and agricultural methods of the two principal northern provinces, Pechili and Shantung, which are taken as typical of the northern part of the empire. This region has an alluvial soil, and is usually capable of producing good crops when there is an adequate rainfall, which, however, not infrequently fails. At such times there is always a risk of a general famine.

"Perhaps the most important crop is wheat," says the report. "It grows all over Northern China, with but slight differences in manner of cultivation, due to local climate. If the wheat gets a good start in the Autumn, it looks well all Winter. It is much helped by the rains, and especially by the snows, which generally occur at intervals through the Winter.

"The Chinese are very expert in the use of manure, which they dry in the Spring and pulverize; and it is always for sale at the river markets at a price varying with the locality. This manure is brought to the fields in carts, and is poured into the seed drill with the seed, so as to make a little go a great way. The practice of drilling everything is sometimes a wasteful one, as there is almost always (with their imperfect machines) a much larger quantity of seed put in the ground than can live in the limited space intended for it, and much of it has to be pulled up later by hand.

"Much of the land is made to yield two full crops a year, and after the wheat has been gathered in June, the land may be planted in beans or sweet potatoes, maize, or some other late crop. But it is recognized as the better plan to let the ground lie fallow until after Autumn harvest, when wheat may be put in again, as the increased yield compensates for the loss of the extra crop.

"The wheat usually ripens about the beginning of June, when the stalk is either pulled up by hand or the straw cut (with a small sickle not more than 4 inches in length) very near the root. It is thrashed out by the passage of a stone roller over it, and the winnowing is generally done by throwing the grain and chaff into the air with shovels, by which crude process most of the chaff is eliminated—at least a sufficient amount to satisfy the Chinese demands.

"It is very difficult," the report continues, "to ascertain the product of any Chinese crop per acre, or mou. All measures in China, like all weights, are extremely variable. The farmer will tell you that his land yielded so many pecks, but it may be incidentally learned that the 'peck' of that region is but a third as large as the one used in another district near by. Acres, bushels, pecks, pounds, &c., have no fixed value. For these reasons all statistics as to the productiveness of Chinese land are to be taken with considerable allowance."

Next to wheat, probably the most important food crop is millet, of which an enormous quantity is grown everywhere. White rice does not grow in Northern China, although found in Tientsin and Peking. Millet is planted as early in the Spring as the rains will allow. It is drilled into the ground and worked by plowing between the rows while it is small, and later by hoing.

What is called "tall millet" bears no relation to the grain last mentioned. It is very similar to the sorghum, or sugarcane, extensively grown at one time in the Middle and Western States. It is planted about the same time and under the same general conditions as millet, but it grows to from 10 to 15 feet in height. "In this plant," says the report, "nature has furnished one of her best gifts to the forestless plains of Northern China. The blades are stripped from the stalks while green and cured for fodder. When ripe, the tops are thrashed for the grain. The stalk of the sorghum is so full of silica that it is invaluable for making hedges and for the roofs and sides of buildings. When used for the latter purpose the stalks are covered with very thick layers of mud, and withstand the heaviest rains for a long time. When they finally rot, they can be removed, and what is left is used for fuel. Finally, after the stalks are cut and removed from the fields, the roots are pulled up and stored away for fuel, and thus every vestige of the plant is made to serve some useful purpose.

"Indian corn has undoubtedly been introduced into China during the present dynasty," says Mr. Ragsdale. "It never grows to a great height, and the yield is probably not a quarter as large per acre as in the United States; but it is useful to take the place of other crops in a dry year, since it can be planted much later than either kind of millet. It is now thoroughly established as one of the standard crops of Northern China."

Barley is grown to some extent, and in the poor soil near the mountains much buckwheat is raised in small patches. Besides the millet already mentioned are several other kinds. The varieties of these small grains are so numerous that it is a proverb that not even a farmer can repeat all the names.

"Sweet potatoes are found throughout this entire region, sometimes of an excellent quality. They are perhaps the cheapest form of food accessible to the poor and are easily cultivated, being propagated from shoots set out after the rains have begun. Tobacco is another plant which China owes to the West, although that fact has long been forgotten. It cannot have been introduced more than two hundred years, but its use has become practically universal. Foreigners think it too mild, but the Chinese are attached to it. It is smoked in long pipes, holding very small quantities."

Beans of various kinds are raised in great quantities, and the peanut, said to be an importation, is extensively cultivated throughout Northern China. Poppy is grown in considerable areas in various parts of Northern China, but statistics of the production are not available. The profit is larger on food crops, but the injury done by the withdrawal of so much productive land amid such a dense population is very great.

"As market gardeners," continues the report, "the Chinese excel. They have the infinite patience which is able to tire out the hosts of insect foes always lying in wait for the farmer, and they have a large variety of vegetables which they assiduously cultivate. They are very fond of melons, and these are so cheap and abundant as to bring them within reach of the poorest people.

"The Chinese have for ages understood the art of grafting. Their orchards are a source of great profit, and are tended with ceaseless patience and care to protect the crop from insects, birds, and the still more dreaded human thieves. Fruit is always picked before it is ripe, to lessen the danger of losing it altogether, and to make it easier of transport. Now that railways have been introduced to some extent, there is no reason why fruit crops should not be brought to a profitable market."

Concerning the implements and methods in use by the farmers of Northern China, Mr. Ragsdale says:

"The Chinese hoe is a clumsy implement. It has a surface more than six inches square, and its function is to cut weeds in two, and to stir the soil from beneath, without to any extent removing it. The plow is always small, with but one handle, the moldboard having a very few inches of surface, and being always designed for surface work only. The plows are frequently drawn by men and women. No Chinaman has the smallest conception of such a thing as deep plowing, and he would be horrified at the idea of turning all the valuable surface soil underneath. The harrow is not unlike the kind we used a hundred years ago, and the farmer often has a brush drag for a convenience. He depends upon the Winter frosts, however, to do most of the work of pulverizing the lumpy soil, and in the Spring it is always easy to get the ground which was plowed in the Fall into shape for planting.

"Chinese agriculture," says the report in conclusion, "like everything Chinese, illustrates the talent of this race for doing almost everything by means of almost nothing. They fatally lack initiative; but if new methods are forced upon their attention, they may be persuaded to adopt them, and, once having done so, they will not again give them up. Efforts to introduce American cotton and other foreign seeds have generally been a failure, owing to the reluctance of the Chinese to use them, and especially to the fact that the seeds themselves do not produce the results which they did in their native soil."

Mr. Stern's Yacht Virginia Tried.

BATH, Me., Dec. 14.—The steam yacht Virginia, built by the Bath Iron Works for Isaac Stern of New York, had a four-hours' steaming trial off the Maine coast this afternoon. Mr. Stern had as guests J. F. Toms and C. H. Crane of New York. The owner has expressed his satisfaction with the boat, as every requirement was fulfilled. The Virginia will leave for New York in ten days to go into commission.

Important Announcement.

OWING to the unprecedented demand for "The Letters of Robert Louis Stevenson," the first large edition of the work, which was expected to suffice for the holiday season, was exhausted within a few days of publication. A second edition, necessarily smaller on account of the impossibility of securing the requsite quantity of paper, was immediately printed, and of this only a limited number remain unsold. A third edition of 3,000 sets is now printing, only a part of which will be ready before Chistmas.

A special edition of the "Letters" for subscribers to the Thistle Edition is also nearly sold out.

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS, 153-157 FIFTH AVE., N. Y. FRIDAY, DECEMBER 15.

"A much-needed work well done."—The Independent.

Washington the Soldier.

By GEN. HENRY B. CARRINGTON.

WHAT IS SAID OF IT:

BOSTON TRANSCRIPT:—"It is a well thought, well planned, well executed work, in which the whole public career of the father of his country is reviewed in a broad and comprehensive manner, not only as a soldier and a statesman, but as a citizen and a Christian."

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IN THE BOWLING ALLEYS.

The Sub-Treasury team lost a chance to win two games in the Bank Clerks' League at Reid's alleys last night through Jenkins missing an easy spare. The team won the first game easily from the Hamilton Bank bowlers. The Chemical National Bank five disposed of the Hamiltons as easily in the second game.

In the third game the Sub-Treasury team held a lead until Smith, the last man of the Chemical team, had bowled. The latter finished the game with two strikes, and it was left to Jenkins, the last man on the Sub-Treasury team, to win the game. He made nine on his first ball, and it only required a spare to win the game for the Sub-Treasury. Jenkins, however, missed the single-pin spare, losing ten pins and the game. Score:

FIRST GAME.

Hamilton—Crosby, 138; Ward, 87; Hasbrouck, 99; Kottmeier, 168; Mooney, 125. Total, 617.
Sub-Treasury—Jordan, 139; Oakley, 125; Bird, 152; Copeland, 190; Jenkins, 157. Total, 763.

SECOND GAME.

Chemical—G. Whitehead, 141; Wray, 127; E. Whitehead, 138; Hoyt, 126; Smith, 169. Total, 701.
Hamilton—Crosby, 130; Ward, 79; Hasbrouck, 151; Kottmeier, 102; Mooney, 181. Total, 643.

THIRD GAME.

Chemical—G. Whitehead, 120; Wray, 160; E. Whitehead, 146; Hoyt, 94; Smith, 183. Total, 703.
Sub-Treasury—Jordan, 178; Oakley, 131; Bird, 120; Copeland, 125; Jenkins, 140. Total, 694.

Three close games were decided in the Fire Insurance League, at Reid's Alleys, last night. The Greenwich team won two games, the first from the Liverpool and London and Globe, by 15 pins, and the second from the Queen Company, with only 20 pins to spare. Queen defeated Liverpool and London and Globe in the third game by 42 pins. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Greenwich—Falkland, 165; Rowe, 164; Sprague, 137; Gradius, 162; Van Saun, 157. Total, 785.
Liverpool and London and Globe—Constant, 163; Gardner, 165; Smith, 147; Bentley, 144; Walker, 151. Total, 770.

SECOND GAME.

Greenwich—Falkland, 120; Rowe, 141; Sprague, 120; Grafius, 173; Van Saun, 166. Total, 720.
Queen—Doubleday, 125; Lea, 127; Galloway, 155; Provoost, 147; Burdick, 146. Total, 700.

THIRD GAME.

Queen—Doubleday, 150; Lea, 120; Galloway, 141; Provoost, 123; Burdick, 155. Total, 689.
Liverpool and London and Globe—Constant, 121; Gardner, 137; Smith, 110; Bentley, 110; Walker, 169. Total, 647.

The interest in the Columbia League last night centred in the game between the Empires and Riverdales, old-time rivals. The Riverdales carried off the honors, winning by fifty-six pins. The Enterprise team was the other competitor in the series, and each team won and lost a game. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Riverdale—Brodbeck, 142; Schumacher, 167; Merten, 116; Schlusing, 196; Zollinger, 171. Total, 772.
Enterprise—Koeber, 170; Miller, 127; Schlumbohs, 150; Ficken, 115; Kuehn, 166. Total, 708.

SECOND GAME.

Empire—D. Shiman, 181; Stoff, 208; Williamson, 160; Young, 160; Arnold, 185. Total, 894.
Enterprise—Koeber, 146; Miller, 146; Schlumbohs, 133; Kuehn, 176; Kolb, 162. Total, 743.

THIRD GAME.

Riverdale—Brodbeck, 142; Schumacher, 172; Merten, 185; Schlusing, 168; Zollinger, 189. Total, 876.
Empire—D. Shiman, 166; Stoff, 195; Williamson, 130; Young, 146; Arnold, 183. Total, 820.

An interesting series of games was decided in the American National tournament last night. In the first game the Golden Rods downed the Lotus team by 5 pins. The second game between the Lotus and Columbia teams resulted favorably for the former. The third game furnished the best bowling of the night, the Golden Rods defeating the Columbias by a score of 969 to 921. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Golden Rod—Meir, 158; Eckstein, 181; Herbert, 178; Sherwood, 208; Eck, 174. Total, 899.
Lotus—Gerdes, 190; Heath, 186; Warmuth, 164; Rehm, 143; Boemermann, 211. Total, 894.

SECOND GAME.

Lotus—Gerdes, 169; Heath, 176; Warmuth, 165; Rehm, 176; Boemermann, 163. Total, 849.
Columbia—Taylor, 149; Drew, 154; Brophy, 158; Hartley, 166; Roche, 148. Total, 775.

THIRD GAME.

Golden Rod—Meir, 212; Eckstein, 168; Herbert, 171; Sherwood, 211; Eck, 198. Total, 969.
Columbia—Taylor, 193; Drew, 189; Brophy, 147; Hartley, 193; Roche, 199. Total, 921.

The Morris Wheelmen team bowled in excellent form in the Harlem League last night, winning games from the Knickerbockers and Riverdales. In the game against the Riverdales. MacDonald rolled 235, the best score of the night. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Morris Wheelmen—MacDonald, 163; O'Neill, 168; Schwager, 191; Huncken, 144; Gibson, 221. Total, 887.
Knickerbocker—Meyer, 172; La Forest, 175; Snyder, 163; Bump, 153; Lehrbach, 145. Total, 808.

SECOND GAME.

Riverdale—Monahan, 172; Gray, 190; Brouwer, 208; H. Ebling, 149; E. Ebling, 167. Total, 886.
Knickerbocker—Meyer, 180; La Forest, 155; Snyder, 147; Bump, 157; Lehrbach, 179. Total, 824.

THIRD GAME.

Morris Wheelmen—MacDonald, 235; O'Neill, 190; Schwager, 186; Huncken, 147; Gibson, 165. Total, 923.
Riverdale—Monahan, 148; Gray, 159; Brouwer, 192; H. Ebling, 214; E. Ebling, 171. Total, 884.

Bushwick Council tied Philadelphos Council for first place last night in the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum tournament on Trainor's alleys by defeating both Iolanthe and De Forest Councils. A large contingent of Bushwick Council "rooters" was present. Score:

FIRST GAME.

Bushwick Council—Corrigan, 145; Scharfenberg, 126; Bucken, 117; Miles, 168; Baker, 193. Total, 749.
Iolanthe Council—Benners, 115; Law, 159; Carey, 159; Smith, 93; Kay, 179. Total, 705.

SECOND GAME.

De Forest Council—Arps, 141; Cadieu, 146; Kruse, 171; Walter, 169; Maas, 171. Total, 798.
Iolanthe Council—Benners, 158; Law, 131; Carey, 109; Smith, 190; Kay, 190. Total, 778.

THIRD GAME.

Bushwick Council—Corrigan, 203; Scharfenberg, 155; Bucken, 133; Miles, 161; Baker, 169. Total, 821.
De Forest Council—Arps, 149; Cadieu, 148; Kruse, 133; Walter, 172; Maas, 176. Total, 778.

Of the four teams that competed in the Arcade head-pin tournament last night, not one of them reached the 400-mark. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Eccentric No. 1—Kelly, 93; Meagher, 90; Tobin, 89; Breen, 56; Ehlers, 65. Total, 393.

SECOND GAME.

Eccentric No. 2—Gonoude, 72; W. Connolly, 71; H. Connolly, 85; Veith, 88; Russell, 58. Total, 374.

THIRD GAME.

Harlem Plattdeutscher—Kuhlmann, 82; Fennikohl, 88; Cracker, 39; Gerken, 34; Purogal, 24. Total, 264.

FOURTH GAME.

Woodland—Dittrick, 40; Shurter, 56; Hotz, 85; Dersch, 88; Schiermeister, 69. Total, 338.

The Edisons rolled the best scores in the Arlington National Tournament last night and won two games. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Welcome—Bernet, 155; Wenderoth, 178; Doerr, 126; Schmidt, 162; Schulze, 118. Total, 749.
Linwood—Downes, 138; Courtney, 134; Brennan, 114; Tindale, 126; Daley, 179. Total, 691.

SECOND GAME.

Edison—Rae, 100; Roth, 165; Wenzel, 163; Holme, 169; Reese, 164. Total, 761.
Linwood—Downes, 151; Courtney, 145; Brennan, 113; Tindale, 184; Daley, 88. Total, 681.

THIRD GAME.

Edison—Wenzel, 161; Rae, 133; Roth, 160; Holme, 156; Reese, 213. Total, 824.
Welcome—Schulz, 143; Bernet, 138; Doerr, 152; Schmidt, 145; Wenderoth, 148. Total, 716.

The Fidelias, Americas, and Knickerbocker Athletic Club broke even in the series of games decided in the National League at Starr's Tournament Hall last night. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Knickerbocker—Davis, 164; Headley, 202; Parker, 108; Todd, 152; Starr, 174. Total, 800.
Fidelia—Wagner, 129; Kibbel, 127; Koster, 167; Foege, 179; Amann, 131. Total, 733.

SECOND GAME.

Fidelia—Wagner, 169; Kibbel, 154; Koster, 183; Foege, 189; Timm, 153. Total, 868.
America—Heitzman, 198; Freudenthal, 159; Cooke, 160; Slee, 160; Manners, 158. Total, 835.

THIRD GAME.

America—Heitzman, 191; Freudenthal, 192; Cooke, 167; Slee, 128; Booth, 211. Total, 889.
Knickerbocker—Davis, 166; Headley, 158; Parker, 160; Todd, 146; Starr, 157. Total, 787.

The Greater New York Wheelmen team lost its first game last night in the tourney of the Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island on the Elephant Club alleys, Brooklyn. South Brooklyn Wheelmen won and lost. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Greater New York Wheelmen—Smith, 98; Steinberg, 141; Heuer, 121; Schneider, 166; Hanse, 149. Total, 675.
Carroll Park Wheelmen—Bee, 121; Watjen, 126; Egelhoff, 129; Nash, 123; Degenhart, 134. Total, 633.

SECOND GAME.

South Brooklyn Wheelmen—Hamilton, 127; Eno, 131; Stoutenberg, 130; Anderson, 171; Henry, 143. Total, 702.
Carroll Park Wheelmen—Bee, 135; Watjen, 129; Egelhoff, 163; Nash, 157; Degenhart, 138. Total, 722.
South Brooklyn Wheelmen—Hamilton, 143; Eno, 169; Stoutenberg, 132; Anderson, 129; Henry, 130. Total, 708.
Greater New York Wheelmen—Smith, 129; Steinberg, 147; Heuer, 130; Schneider, 119; Hanse, 136. Total, 661.

The games scheduled last night in the Brooklyn Arlington National tournament on Bertram and Voll's alleys were postponed until after the season, owing to the fact that some of the members of Monarch No. 1 team bowled with De Forest Council in the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum tournament on Trainor's alleys.

Tournament Games To-night.

Harlem League—Washington, Standard, Corinthian.
American National—Morningside, Rosedale, Monarch.
Columbia League—Village, Oriental, Premier.
National League—Kings County, Doolittle, Imperial.
Arlington National—Gotham, M. M. M., Glendale.
Royal Arcanum League—De Vinne, Colfax, Our No. 2.
Brooklyn Royal Arcanum League—East New York, Burnside, Brevoort.
Brooklyn Royal Arcanum Sub-Tournament—J. F. Price vs. De Witt Clinton, Fraternity vs. Burnside, Brooklyn vs. Bushwick.

WOMEN AT BILLIARD TOURNEY.

Kellogg and Threshie Tied with Smith—Stark a Winner.

It was "Ladies' Day" at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club yesterday, and many women were present to see the games in the Class B amateur billiard championship tournament. Kellogg and Threshie, the winners, yesterday, are now tied with Smith for first place.

But one game was played in the evening, and Threshie and Cutler, both of Boston, were the players. The former won by 300 to 221, his average being 8 20-35, and his best run 56. Cutler averaged 6 11-35, and made a run of 27.

In the afternoon Kellogg defeated Hevner by a score of 300 to 137. Kellogg's best run was 49, and his average 7 20-40. Hevner made an average of 3 26-39, his highest break being 20.

Stark defeated Poggenburg last night in the Inter-City Club handicap amateur billiard tournament at Daly's Academy by 300 to 243. Stark's average was 5 25-55, and his highest run 28. Poggenburg averaged 4 27-59, his best run being 28.

BASEBALL MAGNATES SILENT.

Refuse to Tell the Result of Their Conference.

The National League of baseball magnates labored yesterday afternoon and last night at the Fifth Avenue Hotel and when they adjourned kept all they had done to themselves. One or two admitted that the league may be in session for several days more. The Board of Directors were in conference nearly all day, and it was rumored that their report on the shortening of the circuit and the Brooklyn-Baltimore syndicate protest may be submitted to the League to-day.

Mr. Freedman of the New York Club wants the Brooklyn-Baltimore syndicate fined in the Wrigley matter, but the syndicate seems to hold the key to the circuit-shortening proposition, and if it is fined may cause trouble for the men who are counting on a reduced circuit next year. There seems to be no doubt that the Cleveland, Washington, and Louisville owners are ready to drop out on terms that would be acceptable to the other magnates.

Tanfaran Racing Results.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 14.—Tanfaran results:

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs; purse; maiden two-year-olds. Burdock, 115 pounds, (T. Burns,) 2½ to 1, won; Norford, 118, (Bergen,) 3½ to 1, second; Sisquoc, 115, (Songer,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:04. Billy Moore, J. V. Hays, St. Agnes, Sam Dannenbaum, Upper Crust, and March Seven also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Six furlongs; selling. Maud Ferguson, 105 pounds, (Thorpe,) 6 to 1, won; Grand Sachem, 104, (T. Walsh,) 40 to 1, second; Genua, 99, (Vittatoe,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:18. Rosalbra, Amasa, Magnus, Uncle True, and Good Hope also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth; selling. Imperious, 104 pounds, (E. Jones,) 4 to 1, won; Meadowthorpe, 110, (T. Burns,) 4 to 1, second; Montanus, 101, (Songer,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:51½. Tappan, Merry Boy, Espionage, and Innie Reid also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Six furlongs; purse. Ventoro, 104 pounds, (Spencer,) 4 to 5, won; Ballista, 104, (Songer,) 6 to 1, second; Hard Knot, 107, (E. Jones,) 9 to 5, third. Time—1:17. Zurich and Blooming Chance also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Six furlongs; selling. Silvertone, 107 pounds, (T. Burns,) 6 to 5, won; Sweet William, 104, (Bullman,) 6 to 1, second; Tom Cromwell, 107, (E. Jones,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:17. Mike Ryan, Sallie Goodwin, and Rio Chico also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile; handicap. Zoroaster, 114 pounds, (Spencer,) 2½ to 1, won; Wyoming, 105, (Bullman,) 2½ to 1, second; Napanax, 115, (Thorpe,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:45. Dun Blane and Mamie G. also ran.

FOREIGN MAIL TAKEN TO BOSTON

Liner Reaches That Port with 2,034 Sacks, Much of It for New York.

BOSTON, Dec. 14.—What is claimed to be the largest single consignment of mail ever brought from Europe to this country was brought to this port by the Dominion Line steamer New England to-night. She signaled the marine observer at Highland Light shortly after 6 o'clock, and then proceeded across Massachusetts Bay to Quarantine, arriving there at 8:30 and being docked an hour later.

Contrary to the usual course, the steamer was boarded at Quarantine at night, and permission given to unload the mail. The amount of foreign mail thus handled to-night broke all records at the Boston Post Office. While only a small portion of it staid here, the bulk of the 2,034 sacks has yet to be forwarded to New York and the West. The mail is mostly of a Christmas nature. The New England's heavy cargo of mail is due to the British Government chartering so many liners for transport service.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...7:18	Sun sets...4:34	Moon sets...5:53

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....5:54	Gov. Isl'd...6:28	H. Gate....7:24
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....6:24	Gov. Isl'd...7:01	H. Gate....8:57

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) DEC. 15.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Colorado, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.
Comanche, Charleston ..	.....	3:00 P. M.
Daggy, Progreso	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Erna, Jamaica.....	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Hansa, Inagua.....	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, DEC. 16.

Alleghany, Jamaica, &c..	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Alps, Haiti.....	*10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Amsterdam, Rotterdam..	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Concho, Galveston.....	.....	3:00 P. M.
Curityba, Matanzas, &c.	.....	.....
El Sud, New Orleans....	.....	3:00 P. M.
Galileo, Hull.....	.....	.....
Hudson, New Orleans....	.....	3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Naples, &c.	.....	.....
Lucania, Queenstown and Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
	10:30 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
Mesaba, London.....	*12:00 M.	.....
Mexico, Havana.....	11:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Palatia, Hamburg.....	.....	1:00 P. M.
Paraense, Para, &c.....	11:00 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
Ponce, Cuba.....	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Ravensdale, Progreso, &c.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
St. Cuthbert, Antwerp....	.....	.....
Trinidad, Bermuda.....	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

MONDAY, DEC. 18.

Senaca, Tampico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. $16, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship America Maru. Mails for China, Japan, and the Philippine Islands, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. $22, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Idzumi Maru, (registered mail must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Dec. $9 and up to Dec. $23, inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamship Campania, due at New York Dec. 23, for dispatch per steamship Mariposa.
‡Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) DEC. 15.

Algiers, New Orleans, Dec. 8.
Buffalo, Hull, Dec. 2.
Charing Cross, Gibraltar, Nov. 23.
Cuzco, Greenock, Dec. 1.
Dunblane, Gibraltar, Nov. 28.
El Monte, New Orleans, Dec. 9.
Island, Christiansand, Dec. 2.
Karamania, Gibraltar, Nov. 28.
Ras Eltoa, Gibraltar, Nov. 29.
Santiago, Santiago, Dec. 9.
Seneca, Havana, Dec. 11.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow, Dec. 2.
Stuttgart, Bremen, Dec. 2.

SATURDAY, DEC. 16.

Etruria, Liverpool, Dec. 9.
Fontabelle, St. Croix, Dec. 10.
Iroquois, Jacksonville, Dec. 13.
L'Aquitaine, Havre, Dec. 9.

SUNDAY, DEC. 17.

El Rio, New Orleans, Dec. 12.
Indroghira, Swansea, Dec. 3.
Maskelyne, St. Lucia, Dec. 10.
Peninsular, Lisbon, Dec. 2.
Philadelphia, La Guayra, Dec. 9.
Seminole, Jacksonville, Dec. 14.
Statendam, Rotterdam, Dec. 7.

MONDAY, DEC. 18.

Condor, St. Lucia, Dec. 11.
Ethiopia, Glasgow, Dec. 7.
Louisiana, New Orleans, Dec. 13.
Madiana, St. Thomas, Dec. 13.

TUESDAY, DEC. 19.

Altai, Port Limon, Dec. 12.
El Paso, New Orleans, Dec. 14.
Kaiser Willem der Grosse, Bremen, Dec. 12.
Manitou, London, Dec. 9.
Neustria, Azores, Dec. 9.
Picqua, Gibraltar, Dec. 5.
Westernland, Antwerp, Dec. 9.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 20.

Georgic, Liverpool, Dec. 10.
Planet Mercury, Moville, Dec. 6.
Teutonic, Liverpool, Dec. 13.

Arrived.

SS Daggry, (Nor.,) Stanbo, Nuevitas, &c., Nov. 23, with mdse. to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 8 P. M.

SS Cevic, (Br.,) Nicol, Liverpool Dec. 3, with mdse. to the White Star Line. Arrived at the Bar at 1:23 P. M.

SS Hudson, Halsey, New Orleans Dec. 7, with mdse. and passengers to E. S. Allen.

SS Princess Anne, Boaz, Norfolk and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Kaiser Wilhelm II., (Ger.,) Hogemann, Genoa, &c., Nov. 29, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4:10 A. M.

SS Manica, (Br.,) Smith, Shields Nov. 23, in ballast to Norton & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 7:20 A. M.

SS Jerseymoor, (Br.,) Purvis, Girgenti, &c., Nov. 10, with mdse. to Cuneo Fruit Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9 A. M.

SS Tjomo, (Nor.,) Nielsen, Demerara Dec. 3, with mdse. to L. W. & P. Armstrong. Arrived at the Bar at 10 A. M.

SS Heathdene, (Br.,) Sandal, Calcutta, &c., Sept. 9, with mdse. to Norton & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 9 A. M.

SS La Grande Duchesse, Hanlon, Savannah Dec. 12, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Co.

SS Hansa, (Ger.,) Petersen, Manzanzilla, &c., Nov. 13, with mdse. to the Tweedie Trading Company. Arrived at the Bar at 3:45 P. M.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., Dec. 14, 9:30 P. M., east, moderate, overcast.

Sailed.

SS Newton (Br.,) for Montevideo, &c.
SS Bremerhaven, (Dutch,) for Antwerp.
SS La Gascogne, (Fr.,) for Havre.
SS Willehad, (Ger.,) for Bremen.
SS Eskdale, (Br.,) for Philadelphia.
SS Jefferson, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Alamo, for Galveston.
SS El Dorado, for New Orleans.

Spoken.

Ship Boadicea, (Br.,) Briggs, from New York for Rangoon, was spoken Aug. 29 in lat. 9 south, lon. 33 west.

By Cable.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—SS Germanic, (Br.,) Capt. Haddock, from New York for Liverpool, arr. at Queenstown at 3:30 A. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Columbia, (Ger.,) Capt. Vogelgesang, (from Hamburg,) sld. from Southampton for New York via Cherbourg at 12:55 P. M. to-day.

SS Lancelot, (Br.,) Capt. Case, sld. from Iquique for New York Dec. 9.

SS Michigan, (Br.,) Capt. Finlay, sld. from Belfast for New York to-day.

SS Teutonic, (Br.,) Capt. McKinstry, (from Liverpool,) sld. from Queenstown for New York at 2:10 P. M. to-day.

SS Hindoo, (Br.,) Capt. Cox, from New York, arr. at Hull to-day.

SS Northern Light, (Br.,) Capt. Nicholas, from New York for Antwerp, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Ems, (Ger.,) Capt. Harrassowitz, from New York, arr. at Naples at 5 A. M. to-day and proceeded for Genoa.

SS Victoria, (Br.,) Capt. Bridges, sld. from Naples for New York yesterday.

SS Georgian, (Br.,) Capt. Parker, from New York, arr. at London yesterday.

SS Archimede, (Ital.,) Capt. Orengo, from New York for Genoa and Naples, passed St. Michael's to-day.

SS Germanic, (Br.,) Capt. Haddock, from New York, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Trojan Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Eagleton, from New York for Genoa, &c., arr. at St. Michael's to-day.

SS Advance sld. from Colon for New York at noon yesterday.

SS Finance arr. at Colon from New York at 2 P. M. yesterday.

SS La Champagne, (Fr.,) Capt. Fajolle, from New York for Havre, passed the Lizard at 11:25 P. M. to-day.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Supreme Court of the United States.

93—Joseph Smith, plaintiff in error, vs. The State of Tennessee.—Continued per stipulation of counsel.

81—The Houston and Texas Central Railroad Company et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. The State of Texas, and 82—The Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio Railway Company et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. The State of Texas.—Argument continued by R. S. Lovell for the plaintiffs in error and by Charles A. Culberson for the defendants in error.

Call for Friday: 81, (and 82,) 79, 83, (and 84 and 85,) 86, 87, 30, 88, 89, 94, 21.

Calendars for Friday, Dec. 15.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS.—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 124 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M.

34—Am. Sugar Refining Co. vs. United States.
35—Same vs. same.
65—U. S. vs. One Case of Paintings.
67—Reid vs. Catherine Whiting.
68—Neidlinger vs. Yoost.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens at 2 P. M. in Room 124 Post Office Building. Motion calendar. Adjourned cases.

1—New Brunswick Rubber Co. vs. Jacobs.
2—Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict vs. Wagner Typewriter Co.
3—Brill vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
4—Murdock vs. Oceanic Steam Nav. Co.
5—Brown vs. Wagner Typewriter Co.
6—Brill vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
7—Hogg vs. Hoag.
8—Tainto vs. Franklin Nat. Bank.
9—Plant vs. Harrison. Case not noticed.
10—Shard vs. Andrews.
11—Mooney vs. Mooney Horseshoe Pad Co.
12—Ludden vs. Bradley Salt Co.
13—Calhoun vs. Calhoun.
14—Hamilton vs. Fitzmahony.
15—Greacen vs. Cook.
16—L. D. Brown & Son Co. vs. Board of Taxes.
17—McGean vs. Gilon.
18—People, &c., vs. Allen.
19—In re Sichee.
20—Saegner vs. Adler.
21—In re Donnellan.
22—Ghiloni vs. Ghiloni.
23—Gaffney vs. Gaffney.
24—Watson vs. Garguilo.
25—Pomeroy vs. Pomeroy.
26—De. Witt vs. Downing.
27—Anness vs. Hudnut's Pharmacy.
28—Harris vs. Riley.
29—In re E. 159th St.
30—Reed vs. Benjamin.
31—Hoppock vs. Jennings
32—Cather vs. Met. St. Ry.
33—Taylor vs. Taylor.
34—Strachm vs. Field.
35—Jenness vs. Meyer.
36—Fix vs. Fix.
37—Blumenthal vs. Weinstein.
38—Jackson vs. Knickerbocker Athletic Club.
39—Wendt vs. Mills.
40—Redmond vs. Hamilton.
41—Kohn vs. Sachs.
42—Southmayd vs. Morgan.
43—Legnitti vs. North German Lloyd.
44—Brennan vs. Gale.
45—In re O'Neill.
46—Lamb vs. Valentine.
47—Artlip vs. Artlip.
48—Burhorn vs. Lockwood.
49—Oldham vs. N. Y., Sus., &c., R. R.
50—In re Brennan.
51—In re Bearns.
52—In re O'Rourke.
53—In re Stacy.
54—In re Arnold.
55—In re Packard.
56—In re Clark.
57—In re Roosevelt.
58—In re Savage.
59—Quisley vs. Cary.
60—Bedlow vs. Stillwell.
61—Spofford vs. Pearsall.
62—Ale vs. Krale.
63—Madden vs. Robert Blei Syndicate.
64—Gorgan vs. York.
65—Daly vs. same.
66—Arfken vs. same.
67—Allen vs. same.
68—Armstrong vs. same.
69—Butler vs. same.
70—Bergan vs. same.
71—Berkley vs. same.
72—Brady vs. same.
73—Cronin vs. same.
74—Campbell vs. same.
75—Collins vs. same.
76—Chandler vs. same.
77—Capper vs. same.
78—Devy vs. same.
79—Davis vs. same.
80—Driscoll vs. same.
81—Farley vs. same.
82—Flay vs. same.
83—Firnelsen vs. same.
84—Fourat vs. same.
85—Funston vs. same.
86—Grahe vs. same.
87—Granville vs. same.
88—Gallagher vs. same.
89—Hennessy vs. same.
90—Herlihy vs. same.
91—Kenny vs. same.
92—Kiernan vs. same.
93—Lesson vs. same.
94—Lang vs. same.
95—Hughes vs. same.
96—Frazzee vs. same.
97—Moody vs. same.
98—Mahoney vs. same.
99—Meehan vs. same.
100—Milburn vs. same.
101—McCarthy vs. same.
102—Walsh vs. same.
103—Pollock vs. same.
104—Petrosino vs. same.
105—O'Connell vs. same.
106—Eynders vs. same.
107—Pepperted vs. same.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex-parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on Motions.

1—Belz vs. Duckgeischel.
2—In re Walter Heywood Chair Co.
3—Manhattan Ry. Co. vs. Schmitt.
4—Same vs. Ammon.
5—In re E. 157th St.
6—In re E. 149th St.
7—Wallach vs. Wallach Demurrers.
1174—McAlpin vs. Bates.
1175—Same vs. Jackman.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar. To be called in Part IV. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.

3916—John Church Co. vs. Robbins.
4055—Robinson vs. Adams.
4133—Doelger vs. Gilroy.
2251—Goddard vs. Am. Queen, &c.
3975—Neadel vs. Neadel.
4006—Merritt vs. Merritt.
3478—Heeseman vs. Solomon.
4125—Minkus vs. Sherman.
3521—Crane vs. Moore.
3060—Roussel vs. Plock.
3333—Libby vs. Wolff.
4048—Neukirch vs. Keppler.
4104—Isaac vs. Ruff.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 4220.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Sewell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term.)—Fursman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh, Hennessy, and Schwarzkopf for the People.

1—Martin Regan.
2—Arthur H. Hopping.
3—Wolf Honig, Louis Weinfeld.
4—George Tower.
5—George W. Tower.
6—George Shrady.
7—Charles A. Gibson.

SUPREME COURT—Extraordinary Trial Term—Held in Trial Term Part VIII. Room—Werner, J.—Opens at 10 A. M.

1—Samuel Goldberger.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Preferred causes.

8452—Gunderson vs. Bossert.
10675—Morgan vs. Burke vs. Weidenfeld.
8340—Burke vs. Fiske.
8876—Sullivan vs. Southard.
10292—Herter vs. Mullen
9006—Foy vs. Ernst.
9043—Reilly vs. Union Ry. Co.
8894—Neary vs. Eccles.
8335—Piening vs. Met. St. Ry. Co
4759—Lacs vs. James Everard's Breweries.
5937—Hirsch vs. Manhattan Ry. Co.
4021—Gribben vs. 2d Av. R. R. Co.
2936—Lewis vs. Conn. Mut. Life Ins. Co.
3957—Goetz vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
10293—Witherow vs. Slaybach.
4107—Broccoli vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
11313—Kister vs. Manhattan Ry. Co.
5323—Rimmler vs. Cons. Gas Co.
4114—Kappan vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
4028—Harrison vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
5586—Biedler vs. Mayer.
5630—Gorman vs. Finn.
5631—Same vs. same.
6283—Weeks vs. Rector, &c., of Trinity Church.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 7166.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part VII. Room, at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VII., VIII., IX., X., and XI., for trial.

6379—Schwarzbaum vs. 3d Av. R. R.
5474—Pearlman vs. Goodman.
5245—Kiernan vs. Man. 6079—Di Lorenzo vs. Aetna Ins. Co.
6080—Same vs. same.
1661—Kaufield vs. Lyman.
2238—Ballin vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
5775—Page vs. Shanwald
5789—Dzimbleski vs. L. Mott Iron Works.
5822—Siskind vs. Levin.
1628—Carr vs. Ebling.
6117—Hurtington vs. Gunther.
6118—Heritage vs. same.
2337—Libman vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
6186—Fozzio vs. Skalink.
6218—Ruland vs. Waukesha Water Co.
6293—Gericot vs. 5th Av. Auction Rooms.
6243—Griffin vs. Morgan's L. & T. R. R. Co.
2336—Dilliman vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
4156—Agawan Mfg. Co. vs. Warner vs.
6336—Frank vs. Holt.
841—A. Blum, Jr., & Sons vs. United Firemen's Ins. Co.
4672—Townsley vs. Bankers' Life Ins. Co.
869—Sewall vs. Security Ins. Co. of N. H.
5300—O'Neill vs. McMullin.
963—Palmer vs. Sun Printing & Pub. Co.
5458—Turner vs. Schell.
5498—Warwick vs. Ludden.
2047—Dunbar vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
2296—Cohn vs. same.
5761—Gwynette vs. Webster.
1434—Hoffman vs. Ottenberg.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Laughlin, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Maclean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Adj

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $5,500,000
31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus and profits, $2,500,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,500,000.

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Members { N. Y. Stock Exchange. N. Y. Cotton Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.
Branch Office:
Lakewood Hotel, Lakewood, N.J.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS,
41 WALL ST., N. Y.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Transact a general banking business.
Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and remitted. Act as Fiscal Agent for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission.
DEALS IN
High-Grade Investment Securities.
Lists of current offerings sent on application.
PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENTS,
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The Corn Exchange Bank,
William and Beaver Sts., New York.
WILLIAM A. NASH, President.
Capital and Surplus . . $3,000,000.00
Deposits 20,000,000.00
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Broadway Branch, Astor Place Bank,
Broadway & Spring St. Astor Place.
Hudson River Bank, Queens County Bank,
72d St. & Columbus Ave. Borough of Queens.

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BANKERS.
11, 13, 15, & 17 Broad St.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight. Railroads reorganized and trade combinations effected. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors.
U. S. Bonds, all issues, bought and sold.
Branch Offices: 1202 FIFTH AV., cor. 25th St. 487 BROADWAY, Silk Ex'ge Bldg 56 WORTH ST. & 39 Thomas St. 87 HUDSON ST., Mercantile Ex. 16 COURT ST., Brooklyn.

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DEALERS IN
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MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

HAVEN & STOUT
Bankers and Brokers.
1 Nassau Street, Cor. Wall St.
Members of
N. Y. Stock Exchange, N. Y. Cotton Exchange,
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Branch Offices:
302 Broadway, cor. Duane St., New York.
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BANKERS,
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INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

A. J. DE KANTSTEIN & CO.
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STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold for cash and carried on margin.
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DAILY MARKET LETTER ON APPLICATION.
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Chester B. Lawrence, Jr.,
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621 BROADWAY, CORNER HOUSTON ST.
MAIN OFFICES, 32 & 34 BROADWAY.

FINANCIAL.

Brock's Commercial Agency, Lim.
271 BROADWAY,
New York, Dec. 14, 1899.
No one is authorized to solicit subscriptions for us, or to make any contract involving unlimited use of offices
OR PAYMENTS IN ADVANCE.
Will pay all claims of any just character when audited by Audit Company of New York.
HENRY BROCK, Pres.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

"OUTSIDE" SECURITIES
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

FINANCIAL.

REDEMPTION
OF
General First Mortgage Bonds
OF THE
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.
TRUSTEE'S (FINAL) CALL NO. 25,
Maturing January 1, 1900.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Eight Hundred and Ninety-eight (898) of the General First Mortgage $5,000 REGISTERED BONDS of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, or a total par value of $4,490,000, were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund in accordance with the requirements of Articles 11 and 12 of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

$5,000 REGISTERED BONDS.

1034	1628	1883	3778	4541	5324	6875
1035	1629	1884	3779	4542	5325	6876
1036	1630	2024	3798	4543	5368	6877
1037	1631	2100	3804	4544	5369	6878
1143	1632	2136	3805	4545	5371	6906
1219	1633	2137	3806	4546	5372	6907
1220	1634	2138	3808	4547	5373	6908
1223	1718	2139	3826	4548	5374	6915
1252	1724	2140	3827	4549	5375	6933
1253	1744	2141	3828	4551	5376	6934
1301	1745	2148	3829	4552	5377	6936
1344	1746	2240	3830	4553	5378	6937
1345	1747	2241	3831	4554	5379	6938
1346	1748	2242	3832	4555	5380	6939
1347	1749	2243	3837	4556	5382	6948
1355	1750	2244	3838	4557	5383	6951
1409	1751	2303	3876	4558	5384	6981
1485	1752	2922	3982	4559	5385	6982
1486	1753	2324	3995	4560	5386	6991
1487	1754	2495	4037	4561	5387	6992
1488	1755	2535	4067	4562	5388	6998
1489	1756	2536	4085	4563	5390	6999
1490	1757	2859	4090	4564	5391	7163
1491	1758	2860	4091	4565	5406	7164
1492	1759	2872	4107	4566	5407	7165
1493	1760	2873	4112	4567	5416	7166
1494	1761	2874	4113	4568	5417	8609
1495	1762	2875	4114	4569	5448	8618
1496	1763	2876	4115	4570	5449	8619
1497	1764	2877	4116	4571	5450	8724
1498	1765	2878	4117	4572	5464	8725
1499	1766	2879	4118	4573	5468	8726
1500	1767	2880	4119	4574	5505	8965
1501	1768	2881	4120	4615	5513	9815
1502	1769	2882	4121	4617	5518	9923
1503	1770	2883	4122	4631	5519	9924
1504	1771	2884	4123	4632	5534	9925
1505	1772	2885	4124	4633	5538	12327
1506	1773	2886	4125	4634	5539	12329
1507	1774	2887	4126	4647	5540	12334
1508	1775	2888	4127	4719	5541	12335
1509	1776	2889	4128	4720	5542	12365
1510	1777	2890	4129	4728	5583	12394
1511	1778	2891	4130	4805	5614	12407
1512	1779	2892	4131	4806	5615	12408
1513	1780	2893	4132	4807	5688	12409
1514	1781	2895	4133	4808	5651	12410
1515	1782	2896	4134	4809	5670	12411
1516	1783	2897	4135	4810	5671	12412
1517	1784	2898	4136	4811	5687	12413
1518	1785	2899	4157	4812	5688	12414
1519	1786	2900	4138	4813	5689	12415
1520	1787	2901	4139	4814	5747	12416
1521	1788	2902	4140	4815	5749	12417
1522	1789	2903	4141	4816	5761	12418
1523	1790	2904	4142	4817	5762	12419
1524	1791	2905	4143	4818	5907	12423
1525	1792	2906	4144	4819	6204	12424
1526	1793	2907	4145	4820	6213	18063
1527	1794	2908	4146	4821	6218	18064
1528	1795	2909	4147	4822	6280	18080
1530	1796	2910	4148	4823	6281	18081
1531	1797	2911	4149	4824	6282	18082
1532	1798	2912	4150	4875	6392	18093
1533	1799	2913	4151	4905	6315	18096
1563	1800	2914	4152	4927	6316	18099
1564	1801	2915	4153	4928	6408	18174
1565	1802	2916	4154	4935	6441	18208
1566	1803	2917	4155	4938	6455	20463
1567	1819	2918	4156	4939	6466	20464
1568	1820	2919	4157	4940	6470	20495
1569	1825	2920	4158	4941	6472	20496
1570	1826	2921	4159	4955	6474	20502
1571	1827	2922	4160	4964	6479	20503
1572	1828	2923	4161	4965	6574	20509
1573	1829	2924	4162	4990	6575	20510
1574	1830	2925	4163	4991	6576	20517
1575	1831	2926	4164	4992	6577	20518
1576	1832	2927	4165	4993	6620	20519
1577	1833	2928	4166	4994	6621	20520
1578	1834	2929	4218	4995	6626	20521
1579	1835	2930	4219	4996	6627	20532
1580	1836	2931	4240	4997	6628	20534
1581	1837	2953	4260	4998	6629	20535
1582	1838	3000	4261	4999	6668	20536
1583	1839	3001	4322	5010	6669	20537
1584	1840	3002	4438	5029	6678	20538
1585	1841	3003	4442	5030	6707	20539
1586	1842	3004	4443	5031	6708	20540
1587	1843	3005	4446	5032	6710	20541
1588	1844	3006	4447	5033	6711	20683
1589	1845	3038	4448	5034	6712	20684
1590	1846	3046	4449	5035	6713	20859
1591	1847	3059	4450	5036	6723	20870
1592	1848	3060	4451	5037	6724	20871
1593	1849	3068	4452	5048	6725	20872
1594	1850	3099	4453	5049	6759	20873
1595	1851	3100	4454	5050	6774	20874
1596	1852	3106	4455	5051	6775	20881
1597	1853	3107	4456	5074	6781	20882
1598	1854	3108	4457	5078	6782	20883
1599	1855	3109	4458	5114	6788	20884
1600	1856	3110	4459	5127	6784	20900
1601	1857	3111	4460	5150	6799	20901
1602	1858	3112	4461	5151	6800	20902
1603	1859	3113	4462	5152	6802	20903
1604	1860	3114	4463	5183	6803	20904
1605	1861	3115	4464	5184	6804	20905
1606	1862	3116	4465	5190	6805	20906
1607	1863	3117	4487	5242	6806	20907
1609	1864	3306	4521	5250	6809	20908
1610	1865	3392	4522	5251	6810	20909
1611	1883	3397	4525	5252	6816	20914
1612	1867	3398	4526	5253	6817	20915
1613	1868	3500	4527	5297	6825	20917
1614	1869	3575	4528	5298	6826	20918
1615	1870	3579	4529	5299	6827	20919
1616	1871	3590	4530	5300	6834	20936
1617	1872	3591	4531	5301	6835	20937
1618	1873	3595	4532	5502	5836	20939
1619	1874	3616	4533	5303	6840	20941
1620	1875	3617	4534	5304	6841	20942
1621	1876	3680	4535	5305	6842	20943
1622	1877	3683	4536	5306	6843	20944
1623	1878	3685	4537	5312	6844	20945
1624	1879	3755	4538	5313	6845	20946
1625	1880	3776	4539	5320	6871	20947
1626	1881	3777	4540	5321	6872	20948
1627	1882					

All the outstanding bonds (both coupon and registered) issued under said mortgage have now been called for redemption.

The bonds above designated will be paid at 110 and accrued interest on presentation at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, No. 54 Wall Street, New York, and should be assigned to "CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, TRUSTEE, FOR REDEMPTION."

The interest on the above bonds will cease on and after January 1, 1900.

Any holder of any of the bonds above designated, upon presentation and surrender thereof, may receive payment at any time prior to January 1, 1900, at the rate of 110 and interest accrued to date of presentation.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
TRUSTEE.
By G. SHERMAN,
Vice President.
New York, November 13, 1899.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the 898 Registered Bonds were designated by lot in our presence as above stated.
FRED C. RANDALL,
With Central Trust Company of New York.
A. H. KENT,
Of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, New York County.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO
234 FIFTH AVE., COR. 27TH ST.
BRANCH OFFICE, 66 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL $1,000,000.00
Legal Depository for State, City and Court Moneys.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.
Separate Department with special facilities for Ladies.
Checks Drawn may be cashed at either office.
Takes entire charge of Real Estate, Mortgages, etc.
CHARLES T. BARNEY, President.
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, 1st Vice-President.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2d Vice-President.
ALFRED B. MACLAY, Sec. and Treas.
FRED'K GORE KING, Ass't Sec. & Ass't. Treas.
WILLIAM B. RANDALL, Trust Officer.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE TRUST CO.
STANDARD OIL BLDG., 26 B'WAY, N. Y. CITY.
Capital $2,500,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits $2,664,146.93
TURNER A. BEALL, President.
EDWIN GOULD
THOMAS A. McINTYRE, } Vice Presidents.
S. D. SCUDDER,
S. L. CHAMBERLAINE, Sec'y and Treas.
WILLIAM M. LAWS, Asst. Sec'y and Treas.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus . . . $3,000,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P.; Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.; Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

The Trust Co. of America,
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,000,000.
ASHBEL P. FITCH.....President.
WILLIAM H. LEUPP, Vice-President. WILLIAM BARBOUR, Vice-President.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary. HENRY S. MANNING, Vice-President.
ALBERT L. RANISHER, Treasurer. LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Trust Officer.

FINANCIAL.

Artificial Lumber Company of America
(Organized Under the Laws of the State of New Jersey.)
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, . . $12,000,000
$3,500,000 Six Per Cent. Cumulative Preferred Stock
$8,500,000 Common Stock

THE NORTH AMERICAN TRUST COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY, ARE AUTHORIZED TO RECEIVE SUBSCRIPTIONS AT 70 (par value $100) for $1,500,000 of the Preferred Stock of the Artificial Lumber Company of America.

Subscribers to the above will receive as a bonus one share of the Common Stock for each share of the Preferred Stock subscribed.

The money received from the above subscriptions will be placed in the Treasury of the Company, which will give the Company a cash working capital of over a million dollars. There will also remain in the Treasury one million five hundred thousand dollars of Preferred Stock, and one million five hundred thousand dollars of Common Stock.

DIRECTORS:
ALVAH TROWBRIDGE, President The North American Trust Company.
HUGH H. HAMILL, President The Trenton Trust & Safe Deposit Company.
FRANK G. SMITH, Secretary & Treasurer Adirondack Railroad Company.
GEORGE R. CRAWFORD, President Westchester Fire Insurance Company.
MELVIN STEPHENS, Director Second National Bank, Jersey City.
A. R. KUSER, Sec'y & Treas. Trenton Gas & Electric Company.
J. WESLEY ALLISON, Vice President Wood Motor Vehicle Company.
THOMAS RUSSELL, President The Union Selling Company, New York.
T. E. OTIS, President People's Brewing Company, Trenton, N. J.
General W. P. ORR, President Citizens' National Bank, Piqua, Ohio.
L. A. WILEY, Sec'y People's Gas Light & Coke Co., Chicago, Ill.
CHARLES R. HEDDEN of V. D. Hedden & Sons, Builders, New York.
Adjutant General T. S. PECK, Burlington, Vermont.

CONSULTING ENGINEER: F. E. IDELL.
TRANSFER AGENTS: THE CORPORATION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY.
TRUSTEE AND REGISTRAR: THE NORTH AMERICAN TRUST COMPANY.
COUNSEL: KELLOGG, ROSE & SMITH, NEW YORK.

This company has secured all the rights and patents of Oliver L. Gardner for the manufacture of Artificial Lumber.

This material has been manufactured for a period of twelve years and is gradually taking the place of lumber for inside decorations on railroad cars and all classes of buildings.

It can be used as a substitute for plaster and laths in buildings, as it is sound proof and temperature proof, and it **IS FIRE PROOF.**

The economies and savings in the construction of cars and buildings, and many other things heretofore made of wood and plaster, made possible by the use of this lumber are very large.

It is manufactured from a **WASTE** material of which there is an unlimited supply, and consequently capable of earning large dividends, owing to its low cost of construction.

The engineers of the Guaranty Development Company, 10 Wall Street, New York, have made a full examination of the nature of this artificial lumber and the uses to which it can be put, and they report that its value as a commercial article is practically unlimited. A detailed report of this examination can be seen at their office.

PATENTS
New patents have recently been obtained, and applied for, covering a process for the manufacture of this material in the United States, Canada, Mexico, Great Britain, France, Germany, Belgium, Austria, Russia, and Australia, which gives to this company an **ABSOLUTE MONOPOLY.**

Careful, conscientious work, which has cost over **FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS** in cash, has been put into this enterprise to develop it up to its present finished condition so that, after long usage, it now stands as a recognized commercial commodity by architects, builders, decorators, and manufacturers of railroad cars, steamships, and boxes, and there is positively no question regarding its practicability and future position as a substitute for wood in all its uses and decorations for inside work. The company now has orders which guarantee a continuous demand larger than it is possible to fill with the present plant.

The gradual decrease in the supply of wood in the world, and the increase in the demand for same, particularly the grade that is used for inside decorations, is a well-known fact, and consequently this substitute for wood is much more valuable as a commercial commodity, under these conditions, than any new commercial proposition has been for the past twenty years.

PLANTS
A plant is now erected (fully equipped with machinery) at Barberton, Ohio, for the manufacturing of this material.

A plant will be erected within the vicinity of New York, one in the West, and one in Canada, each with an earning capacity equal to the one at Barberton, Ohio.

FINANCIAL
THE EARNINGS FROM THE BARBERTON PLANT WILL, AFTER PAYING SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON THE $1,500,000 OF PREFERRED STOCK ISSUED, PAY FIVE PER CENT. ON THE COMMON STOCK ISSUED; AND AFTER THE ERECTION OF THE PLANT IN THE VICINITY OF NEW YORK CITY, IN THE WEST, AND IN CANADA, THE EARNING CAPACITY OF THIS COMPANY WILL BE $1,800,000 ANNUALLY.

Applications are now in hand from prominent European bankers to organize corporations to manufacture and sell this artificial lumber in England, France, and Germany, and as the United States company own and control the foreign patents, a large percentage of the profits of the foreign companies will revert to the Artificial Lumber Company of America.

The books for subscriptions will open on the 18th day of December, and will close on the 23d day of December, 1899, at 3 P. M.

International Zinc Co., Ltd.
OF JOPLIN, MO.
CAPITAL STOCK - - $1,000,000
Divided into 1,000,000 Shares, Par Value $1.00 Each,
Full-Paid and Non-Assessable.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS:
President, A. C. FOSTER, Joplin, Mo.; Director Union Stock Yards Co. and Vice Pres. So. Omaha Savings Bank.
Vice President, D. K. WENRICH, Joplin, Mo.; Postmaster of Joplin.
Secretary and Treasurer, J. B. CARMICHAEL, Joplin, Mo.; Manager Benson Electric Railroad of So. Omaha, Neb.
Hon. CHARLES P. BENNETT, Providence, R. I.; Secretary of State of Rhode Island.
Dr. IRA B. CUSHING, Boston, Mass.; President of the Cushing Process Co., Boston.
Consulting Engineer, GEORGE E. QUINBY, Joplin, Mo.; State Inspector of Mines of the State of Missouri.
Registrars and Transfer Agents, KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO., of New York City.

300,000 SHARES Are Now Offered for Public Subscription at **75c. PER SHARE**

To complete the balance of the purchase price and pay for the four new mills to be erected.

EVERY INVESTOR SHOULD NOTE CAREFULLY the following exceptional features in the policy of the International Zinc Co., Ltd.:

FIRST—The net profits of the company are certified as correct by the well-known Chartered Accountants, Barrow, Wade, Guthrie & Co., of New York, Boston, London, and Manchester, England.

SECOND—The books of the company are kept under their supervision, and quarterly statements of the earnings of the company will be issued, certified by them, thus enabling every shareholder to verify from independent sources the enormous profits of the company.

THIRD—This is **the only mining company in the United States** to adopt this most important safeguard of its shareholders' interests.

The International Zinc Company, Ltd., is now earning over **22 per cent.** on its entire capital stock, out of which it is paying dividends at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum and carrying forward a surplus of 10 per cent.

When the improvements now under way are completed, the company will earn **42 per cent.** per annum, with ore at $30.00 per ton. A careful consideration of the certified statement of profits as set forth in the prospectus shows that this estimate is based on actually less than is now being accomplished.

EVERY INVESTOR SHOULD READ the company's prospectus, which gives in detail full information as to the company's properties and earnings, with the complete statement in which these details are certified by the Accountants.

Beginning Jan. 1st, 1900, this company will pay regular monthly dividends of one per cent., with such extra dividends from time to time as the condition of the company shall warrant.

Applications for stock, accompanied by remittance, received at either of the following offices of the fiscal agents.

JOSHUA BROWN & CO., Bankers,
45 Wall St., New York. 89 State St., Boston. 421 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

BANKING HOUSE
HAIGHT & FREESE
New York, 53 Broadway.
Philadelphia, 402 Walnut St.
Boston, 85 State Street.
Our offices being connected by private wires enables us to promptly execute orders for INVESTMENT or on MARGIN 5 to 10 per cent. on the NEW YORK, BOSTON and PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGES.
Write or call for our "400-PAGE SECURITY MANUAL."
It is acknowledged an authority by Banks, Exchanges, the Press and Boards of Trade throughout the country, and is the most condensed and statistically reliable publication ever issued by a banking house.
Government, Municipal and Railroad Bonds bought and sold, also prices furnished for purchase, sale or exchange of same.
Uptown Office, 1132 B'way, nr. 26th St.

Madison Square Garden 1sts & 2ds,
Omaha Water Co. 4½s,
St. Joseph Gas Co. 1st Mtge. 5s,
Consolidated Gas Co. N. J. 1st 5s,
Denver Union Water Co. 1st 5s,
Denver Gas & Electric 5s,
Kansas City & Omaha 1st Certif.,
Chesapeake & Ohio Grain El. 4s,
Bonds dealt in by
GUSTAVUS MAAS
26 BROAD STREET.
Estab. 1868. Tel. 2137 Cortlandt.

LOST AND FOUND.
LOST OR STOLEN, 3 GENERAL FIRST MORTGAGE REGISTERED BONDS OF THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO. numbered 1,724, 3,397, and 3,398, for $5,000 each, in the name of Harriet M. W. Lathrop, all of which bonds have been called for redemption and payment on January 1, 1900.
Notice is hereby given that application has been made by the undersigned owner of said bonds to the Central Trust Co. of New York, (the Trustee of said Mortgage,) for payment of said bonds and the accrued interest.
The undersigned demands the immediate return of said bonds, and warns all parties not to receive or negotiate the same.
HARRIET M. W. LATHROP,
No. 2 "D" The Gerard, 123 West 44th Street, New York City.

LOST.—Ctf. No. A20396 for 50 shares Union Pacific Rd. Co. Pfd. stock in the name of Mary Bowditch Forbes. A new certificate will be issued in lieu of such lost or stolen certificate unless on or before the 1st day of Jan., 1900, cause be shown why such new certificate should not issue. Miss MARY BOWDITCH FORBES, care J. Murray Forbes, Sears Building, Boston.

Toledo and Ohio Central Railway Company,
Toledo, Ohio, December 12th, 1899.
At a meeting of the Directors of this Company, held 11th inst., the transfer books were ordered to be closed on the 14th inst. and be reopened December 21st, 1899. STEVENSON BURKE, President.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

FINANCIAL.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
OFFICE OF THE TREASURER.
GENERAL OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, DECEMBER 13, 1899.

To the Stockholders of the Pennsylvania R. R. Co.

At a meeting of the board held this day the following resolution was, on motion, adopted:

"Resolved, That, for the purpose of providing a portion of the necessary capital for construction and equipment expenditures, during the year 1900, on the main and leased lines and branches, and for other corporate purposes, the privilege be given to stockholders of the Company to subscribe, at par, between December 27th, 1899, and January 20th, 1900, on which latter date the privilege will cease, for ten per cent. of their respective holdings as they stand registered at three o'clock P. M. on December 26, 1899. The privilege of subscribing may be sold by any stockholder. Payment in full for such stock may be made after January 14th, and must be made not later than January 20th, 1900. Receipts, which will also be negotiable, will be given bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. from January 20th to May 1st, 1900, (being 70 cents per share,) at which time said receipts will cease to bear interest.

"Certificates for the new Stock will be delivered on and after May 1st, 1900, on surrender of the receipts. Receipts covering fractions of shares will be converted into Stock when presented in multiples of Fifty dollars. All receipts must be presented for conversion before January 1st, 1901, on and after which date they will only be redeemed, at par, in cash."

Blank forms, giving the particulars of the payments as above recited, forms of subscription, and allotment of privilege, etc., can be obtained on application at this office after December 20, 1899.

Stockholders desiring their new Certificates for full shares by May 1st must deposit their receipts with the Transfer Department of the Company on or before March 15th, 1900. For all receipts for full shares deposited after that date, and for all fractional receipts, Certificates will be ready for delivery as soon after May 1st as practicable, of which notice will be given.

ROBT. W. SMITH, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

The American Steel and Wire Co. of New Jersey.
No. 71 B'way, N. Y., December 11, 1899.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable January 2, 1900, was declared, payable to the stockholders of record at the close of business upon December 16, 1899.
For the purpose of paying the said dividend, the transfer books of the Preferred Stock of the Company will be closed upon December 16, 1899, and reopened January 3, 1900.
F. E. PATTERSON, Assistant Secretary.

New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company,
Office of the Treasurer, New York, Dec. 8, 1899.
A dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the capital stock of the NEW YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY will be paid by the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, lessee, (under the provisions of the contract between the two companies,) at this office, on the 2nd day of January next, to stockholders of record at the close of business on the 15th inst. E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

Manhattan Railway Company,
No. 195 Broadway, New York, December 12, 1899.
SIXTY-THIRD QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.
A quarterly dividend of One Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared payable at this office on and after Tuesday, January 2nd, 1900. The transfer books will be closed on Friday, December 15th, at 3 o'clock P. M. and will be reopened on Wednesday, January 3d, at 10 o'clock A. M. D. W. McWILLIAMS, Treasurer.

Pressed Steel Car Company.
PREFERRED DIVIDEND No. 4.
December 12th, 1899.
A quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters (1¾) per cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this company, January 15th, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 14th, 1899. Cheques will be mailed from the office of the company. The transfer books will close at three P. M., December 14th, 1899, and reopen at ten A. M., January 15th, 1900.
W. A. JACQUETTE, Treasurer.

Republic Iron and Steel Co.
November 27, 1899.
A dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. upon the preferred stock of this company has been declared, payable on and after January 1, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business on December 15, 1899.
The transfer books will close on December 15, 1899, at three o'clock P. M., and reopen on January 2, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M.
S. J. LLEWELLYN, Secretary.

Colonial Trust Company,
222 Broadway, New York.
At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Colonial Trust Company, held December 12th, 1899, a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. from the earnings of the company for the six months ending December 31st, 1899, was declared, payable January 2d, 1900. Transfer books will close December 20th, 1899.
EDMUND L. JUDSON, Secretary.

Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company.
STEUBENVILLE & INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY EXTENDED FIVE PER CENT. LOAN.
Interest due January 1st, proximo, on the bonds of this Loan will be paid at The National City Bank of New York. Transfer books close December 20th, 1899.
Checks will be mailed to holders of Registered Bonds who have filed mailing orders.
T. H. B. McKNIGHT, Treasurer.

The Denver & Rio Grande R. R. Co.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of TWO (2%) PER CENT. out of the net earnings on the Preferred Capital Stock, payable January 15, 1900.
The transfer books of the preferred stock will close at 12 o'clock noon on January 6, and reopen on the morning of January 17, 1900.
GEORGE COPPELL, Chairman of the Board.
New York, Dec. 14, 1899.

Minneapolis & St. Louis R. R. Co.,
New York, December 13th, 1899.
The Board of Directors this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Two and One-Half Per Cent. (2½%) on the Second Preferred Stock of this Company, payable January 15, 1900, at the Central Trust Company of New York, to the stockholders of record on the 30th day of December, 1899. Transfer books will be closed December 30, 1899, and reopened January 16, 1900.
F. H. DAVIS, Treasurer.

American Beet Sugar Company.
PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND.
No. 32 Nassau Street, New York,
December 15th, 1899.
A regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., on the PREFERRED STOCK of this company, has been declared payable, on January 3d, 1900, to Stockholders of record at the close of business on December 26th, 1899. Cheques will be mailed.
J. E. TUCKER, Treasurer.

92D DIVIDEND.
National Bank of North America in New York.
The semi-annual dividend of 3% on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable January 2d, 1900. The transfer books will be closed on Tuesday, Dec. 26th, 1899, at 3 P. M., and will be reopened on Wednesday, January 3d, 1900, at 10 A. M.
HENRY CHAPIN, JR., Cashier.

United Traction and Electric Company,
Jersey City, N. J., December 14, 1899.
A dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid to the registered holders on the 1st day of January, 1900. Transfer books will be closed on the 20th inst., and will reopen 2d proximo.
C. S. SWEETLAND, Treasurer.

Pennsylvania Company.
FOUR AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. LOAN.
Interest due January 1st, proximo, on bonds of this Loan will be paid at The National City Bank of New York. Transfer books close December 20th, 1899.
Checks will be mailed to holders of Registered Bonds who have filed mailing orders.
T. H. B. McKNIGHT, Treasurer.

Havana Commercial Company,
32 Broadway, New York, Dec. 13, 1899.
Preferred Stock Dividend.

Secretary Gage that he is thus merely consolidating into one big gold shipment a series of Government routine transactions involved in the carrying on of Philippine war operations. Certain payments on the war's account have to be made through London, and the advocates of the project to make an immediate deposit of ten millions of American gold in London urge that the Treasury Department will be merely anticipating remittances which must from time to time be made in lesser amounts—with the possibility, perhaps, of affording quick and effective money market relief (and security market relief) both abroad and here.

Secretary Gage's consideration of the plan is said to give some weight to the question of what might be the popular view of such an operation—as to how far it might be rated a matter of mere Wall Street assistance and expediency.

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With the reduction in the short interest, to-day's market may have to stand some new tests, for bear speculators who have been able to cover large outstanding contracts profitably are pretty sure to resume aggressive activity the moment the market shows a spirit of buoyancy. Much good news was heard yesterday, one influence in the market emanating from reports dated London (via Montreal and Chicago) representing that British victories won at Ladysmith have resulted in the capture of from 3,000 to 10,000 Boer soldiers. Manhattan Elevated, Brooklyn Rapid Transit, and the local traction stocks generally improved considerably on this good news, which has not more direct bearing on them perhaps than on the Steel and Wire Trust and Hocking Coal and Iron, which did not so promptly respond. Still, good South African war news ought to be as helpful as bad South African war news has been. The bearing of such influences upon New York stock market quotations passeth the understanding of ordinary common sense folks.

THE POSITION OF THE BANK OF FRANCE.

(FROM A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR.)

The equanimity with which the Bank of France has held its customary course during the increasing financial stress in London, due to the South African war, and its capacity to come to the rescue with supplies of the much-needed gold, when the stress threatens to become too severe, is calculated to attract special attention to that institution just now. While rates for money ruled high all around, and the Bank of England put up its discount rate to 6 per cent., a figure previously reached by the Reichsbank at Berlin, the Bank of France kept on at 3 per cent., finally advancing only to 3½ when the British demand for gold grew importunate.

The strength of the Bank of France is due to a variety of circumstances. It is more distinctly a financial agency for France than the Bank of England is for England, and it is not subject to such a strain under the financial operations of a widely extended empire, having commercial connections with all the world. But for whatever part it may be called upon to take at home or abroad, its machinery is much less rigid and its action much less restricted than that of the "Old Lady of Threadneedle Street." It holds to-day the largest store of the precious metals for monetary use in the world. Last week its cash resources included $375,000,000 in gold, or twice and a half as much as was held by the Bank of England, besides which it had $230,000,000 in silver, making its total metallic reserve over $600,000,000, against about $150,000,000 in the London institution, with all its domestic and international connections. Its note issues amounted to about $800,000,000, against which it held fully 75 per cent. in "hard money."

The Bank of France is not required to hold any fixed percentage of its deposits as a reserve to secure its notes or to meet its general liabilities, but it is managed with genuine conservatism and with great sagacity and skill, always with a strict regard for the financial interests of France, of which, with its nearly eighty branches in the several "departments," it is the chief custodian. It acts as the fiscal agent of the Government, by whom its Governor and Deputy Governors are appointed, but whatever political influence may be behind it, its financial acumen and integrity are never impaired thereby.

But the great advantage of the Bank of France lies in the flexibility of its system and the control of its management over its affairs. Its gold does not have to be protected by a regulation of the discount rate and a consequent disturbance of the normal condition of the money market. It never refuses the yellow metal to its noteholders, unless the notes are accumulated in large amounts and presented for the purpose of securing gold for export, and then it sometimes exercises its option of offering to pay in silver and demanding a premium for gold. But it may, if it chooses, and for good reason, part with its gold for a price, or loan it out to relieve stress at any point where trouble is threatened, receiving it back with interest when the stress is over. Twice before in recent years it has come to the relief of the Bank of England in her distress. While its notes afford the exclusive paper currency of France and are a full legal tender so long as they are redeemed in coin on demand, they are not issued up to the authorized limit, and in time of a strong demand for money they can be put out in new loans. The circulation of the bank was lately increased by 100,000,000f. in a single week, and that affords one explanation of the steadiness of the discount rate in Paris and the stability of the metallic reserve of the Bank of France.

According to an eminent financial authority to whom the writer is indebted for suggestions on this subject, the Bank of France, and not the Bank of England, is the mainstay of Great Britain in the present financial situation, caused by the stoppage of the Transvaal gold supply and the heavy drain for the transportation of troops and supplies and the costly operations of war in South Africa, which now threaten to be protracted. In his opinion, the strength of this institution in such an emergency is due to the system upon which it is operated, as well as the ability and skill with which it is managed. A. K. F.

New York, Dec. 13, 1899.

SUGAR DEVELOPMENTS.

There were no new developments of consequence in sugar trade circles yesterday beyond the announcement that some of the refiners are selling sugar to manufacturers on a sixty days' guarantee, but not to grocers. What this indicates, whether a temporary lull in the storm or a cloak for the commencement of further hostilities, no one in the trade seemed to know.

In reference to the Delaware Colonial Sugar Refining Company, Dow, Jones & Co. yesterday issued this Wall Street bulletin:

"We are told that the recent announcement of a new $100,000,000 Sugar Company is part of a big plan for a combination of the various Sugar interests. Some of the opponents of the Sugar Company have maintained right along that they would not sell out to the American Sugar Company. They have not stated, however, that they would not sell out to some one else. Mr. Matthiessen is a party to the plan of merging all the companies, or most of them, into this new company, and his resignation from the American Sugar Company therefore serves a fit purpose in this matter. It is said that the new Sugar deal is well advanced toward maturity, and that it will be along lines similar to those adopted by the American Tobacco Company in securing the Liggett & Myers plant."

Mr. F. O. Matthiessen, when shown the bulletin, said that he had nothing to say.

During the day over 120,000 shares of American Sugar were traded in, the prices ranging from 126 to 131¾, with the close at 130⅜—a net gain for the day of 3⅝ points.

EXTRAORDINARY EARNINGS.

Notwithstanding its better general tone, the market yesterday was still inconsistent in spots, a fact borne out by the action of Colorado Fuel and Iron stocks in the face of a report in respect to its earnings which was in every sense of the word essentially favorable. This report showed that the net earnings of the company for the month of October were $192,800, an increase of no less than $121,000 over the same month last year, while since July 1 the earnings have been $574,100, as compared with $243,000 in 1898. Yet, despite this exceptionally good report, the preferred stock of the company showed a fractional decline, though the common stock gained two points.

It is pointed out that fixed charges for twelve months ending June 30, 1900, including bond interest, taxes, and preferred stock dividends, amount to $600,000, or only $25,900 more than the net earnings for the first four months of the fiscal year.

RUMORS OF LITIGATION.

As explanatory of the weakness of Brooklyn Rapid Transit for the greater part of the day yesterday, the Street was full of rumors of new and serious litigation begun or pending against the company, and it was even said that some of the interests now alleged to be back of the property were parting with their holdings as a consequence.

At the office of Sheehan & Collin, counsel for the company, Mr. Sheehan, discussing the rumors, said: "They are Wall Street fables, and there is absolutely nothing in them. Certainly no new suits have as yet been brought against the company. What may be pending, I, of course, don't know."

ABREAST OF THE TIMES.

General Manager and Second Vice President Kendrick of the Northern Pacific, which on Wednesday declared an extra 1 per cent. dividend on its common stock, shows clearly that, though the road is paying extra dividends, it nevertheless is easily keeping abreast of the times in respect to betterments and improvements. He says:

"This season we have laid 370 miles of new track and in addition have graded and ballasted 570 more miles. Everything is in splendid shape, and, thanks to the open season, we have been able to carry our work right up to the present time. Our business is very satisfactory."

TRYING TO DISLODGE A POOL.

The trading yesterday in Federal Steel was quite active, and the preferred stock at one time showed a decline of 4 points, while the common for a time fell off nearly 3 points. Both issues, however, recovered in the afternoon, and closed with only a fractional decline each.

Concerning what seemed to be a drive at the stock in the morning it was stated on the Street that an effort was being made to dislodge a 60,000 share pool, said to have been formed not long ago. If that is the case, the effort was unsuccessful.

HEAVY FOREIGN SHIPMENTS.

In reference to the report that the American Steel and Wire Company had made a contract to deliver 250,000 tons of wire and nails in Germany, an officer of that company said yesterday:

"Such an announcement should occasion no surprise. As a matter of fact, we are constantly sending large shipments abroad. Our export trade is a no small factor in the company's business, and what is most gratifying, is that it is steadily on the increase."

In this connection, it is stated that the company's consignments to Australia were last month the heaviest in its history.

AN EMPHATIC DENIAL.

In reference to a report that $11,500,000 Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Consolidated 7s maturing June 1, 1900, were to be paid off by a sale of Jersey Central stock at par to present stockholders, President Maxwell of the Jersey Central said yesterday:

"The story is made out of whole cloth, and there is absolutely nothing to it. The bonds, it is true, are due June 1, and we must raise the money to pay for them, but we will not do so by selling our stock. There are, I may say, only $5,300,000 of these bonds in the hands of the public, and we hold the rest."

LONDON'S LATE BUYING.

An interesting feature in connection with yesterday's market was the late buying for London account, which continued practically up to 3 o'clock, though ordinarily it is concluded several hours before. The explanation was that the cables were belated by a storm and did not arrive on their usual time. All told, London must have bought some 60,000 shares. Interesting, also, in market conditions was the wonderful activity in trading on the first hour after the opening here, when something like 300,000 shares were dealt in, more than one-fourth of the transactions of the entire day.

CRYING FOR MORE CARS.

As another evidence of Southern prosperity announcement is made from Louisville that the officials of the Louisville and Nashville declare that they could use 5,000 more cars at present, as they have much more freight than they can satisfactorily handle for some time.

REPORT NOT VERIFIED.

It was reported yesterday that a well-known Stock Exchange broker, who has recently been more or less prominent in Sugar Trust speculation, was to be cited to appear before the Governing Committee to answer some certain charges of alleged misconduct which it is said had been preferred against him.

Nothing definite, however, could be learned of the matter and officials at the Exchange denied any knowledge of any such probable action.

BANK OF ENGLAND'S STATEMENT

LONDON, Dec. 14.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes: Total reserve decreased £943,000, circulation decreased £48,000, bullion decreased £991,635, other securities increased £636,000, other deposits increased £549,000, public deposits decreased £906,000, notes reserve decreased £877,000, Government securities unchanged.

The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to liability this week is 42.40 per cent. Last week it was 44.30 per cent.

Rate of discount unchanged at 6 per cent.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Declaration of the regular semi-annual dividend of 2 per cent. on Denver and Rio Grande preferred stock.

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According to Southern dispatches, efforts are being made by certain promoters and financial interests in the East to form a combine of all ice-manufacturing plants in the principal cities of the South.

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No change in the Bank of England's rate of discount.

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Denial of a Duluth dispatch stating that the Great Northern Railway had closed a deal for the acquisition of a majority of the stock of the St. Paul and Duluth Railroad.

***

Payment to begin to-day of interest on United States Government bonds due Jan. 1.

***

Further postponement of Baltimore and Ohio's annual meeting until after Jan. 1.

***

Declaration of a semi-annual dividend of 2 per cent. on Oregon Railroad and Navigation preferred stock, all but a few shares of which are controlled by the Union Pacific.

***

Increase equivalent to 168 per cent. in Colorado Fuel and Iron's net earnings for October.

***

Election of O. J. Brand and Charles W. Macquoid to membership in the Stock Exchange.

***

A Director of the Denver and Rio Grande quoted as saying that a very conservative estimate places the surplus of the company for the first six months of the year at $675,000, despite heavy payments for equipment and betterments.

***

Ratification by the stockholders of the New York Central of the proposed increase in the capital stock of the company from $100,000,000 to $115,000,000.

***

Reduction of one-half of 1 per cent. in the rate for the last quarter on Knickerbocker Ice of Chicago common stock, stated to be due to the recent erection of two large storage houses.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call was 4@7 per cent., closing at 4 per cent.

Time money, 6 per cent. for all periods. Mercantile paper, 5½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 6 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $200,021,975; balance, $9,121,537; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $556,287.

Money on call in London, 5@5½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, 6 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange easier in the late trade after a strong opening. Nominal rates were $4.82¼ for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand. Rate for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.81¾; demand, $4.87⅝@$4.87¾; cables, $4.88¾. Commercial bills, $4.81@$4.82¼.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs, 5.22½@5.22½ less 1-16 and 5.18¾ less 1-16@5.19⅜; reichsmarks, 94 1-16 and 95@95 1-16; guilders at 39⅝@39 15-16 and 40 3-16@40¼.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—20 discount. Chicago—50c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, par. San Francisco—Sight, 10c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. Charleston—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, ⅛c off; selling, par. St. Louis—Par @25c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 15@20c premium; over counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—On the Stock Exchange, at 2 o'clock, Rand Mines suddenly jumped up £1 on the rumors that Gen. Clery had entered Ladysmith, and that Gen. Buller had captured 3,000 Boers. The boom did not last, and South African securities closed very unsettled. Rand Mines closed at 38⅛, after jumping to 38¾ from 35⅛. Gold Fields closed at 7¼, after rising to 8⅜ from 6⅜.

The market for American securities, after a steady opening, fluctuated early and improved on a more buoyant feeling. Three small failures were reported. The closing tone was firm with the demand improving.

Consols for money, 101⅜; consols for the account, 101 11-16; Canadian, 95¼; Erie, 12½; Erie first preferred, 36; Illinois Central, 115; Union Pacific preferred, 76⅝; St. Paul, 122; New York Central, 137; Pennsylvania, 67½; Reading, 9½; Northern Pacific preferred, 75⅞; Atchison, 20⅝; Louisville, 82¼; Grand Trunk, 7; Anaconda, 8.

Bar silver steady at 27¾d per ounce.

Money, 5@5½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short and three months' bills, 6 per cent.

Spanish fours, 66⅛.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 129.60; Madrid, 27.50; Lisbon, 42; Rome, 6.82½. Bar gold, 77s 9¼d.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Dec. 14.—On the Bourse to-day prices opened dull, but improved on buying orders from London, rumors of the relief of Ladysmith and the unchanged bank rate. They closed very firm. Spanish fours and Rio Tintos made a sharp advance, the former closing at 67.95. Three per cent. rentes, 100 francs 60 centimes for the account. Exchange on London, 25 francs 32½ centimes for checks.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes in circulation, decreased, 6,900,000 francs; Treasury accounts current, increased, 16,225,000 francs; gold in hand, decreased, 3,350,000 francs; bills discounted, decreased, 11,750,000 francs; silver in hand, decreased, 2,350,000 francs.

BERLIN, Dec. 14.—Prices opened weak on the Boerse to-day, but made a good recovery at the close, owing to the same reasons which influenced the Paris Bourse. Exchange on London, 20 marks 52½ pfennigs for checks. Private rate of discount, 6 per cent.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 14.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were weak, but improved toward the close. There was little business doing.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 14.—Boston and Montana, which closed Saturday at 205 and yesterday at 275, opened to-day at 265, fell further to 250, and rallied to 260. Arcadian fell 4½ to 18½, rallying to 21; Atlantic, 3 to 21; Butte, 6 to 39, rallying to 42, and closing at 40; Calumet and Hecla, 10 to 720, rallying to 725; Cochiti, ¾ to 12¼; Central Oil, 1 to 18½, rallying ½; Dominion Coal, 2½ to 43, rallying to 45, and closing at 44½; Elm River, ½ to 5; Franklin, 1½ to 13½; Mohawk, ¾ to 15; Osceola, 5½ to 6¼, rallying to 65; Parrot, 2¼ to 32½, rallying to 34⅝; Quincy, 4 to 132, rallying to 134; Santa Fé, 1 to 5; Tamarack, 10 to 180, rallying to 185.

United States Mining rose 1⅜ to 30⅝, later 30¼. United States Oil sold ex dividend of 1½, opening at 25, against 34 at the close yesterday, equivalent to a decline of 7¾; thence selling up to 30, and closing at 27½. Wolverine was off 3, at 35, rallying to 35¾; Utah lost 3, to 26, but later sold at 27¾; Old Dominion fell 3 to 19, later 21¾; Isle Royale lost 4 to 21, later 23½. New England Gas and Coke declined 1¼ net for the day, closing at 18¾. American Zinc was off 5, at 20. Bell Telephone lost 10 to 335; Boston Elevated, 4½ to 94.

Call loans, 6@7 per cent; time money, 5@6; commercial paper, 5½@6. At the Clearing House balances between the banks loaned at 6 per cent.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	5½	6¼	Old Dominion	21½	21¾
Allouez	2½	3	Osceola	64¾	65
Arcadian	20⅛	21½	Parrot	34½	35
Arnold	5	5½	Pioneer	2¼	2½
Atlantic	20½	22	Quincy	132	135
Baltic	20	21	Rhode Island	5	5½
Bos. & C. C.	20		Santa Fé	5½	6
Bost. & Mon.	260	270	Santa Ysabel	7½	
Butte & Bost.	40	45	Shoe	29	30
Cal. & Hecla.	722	725	Tamarack	282	285
Centennial	18¾	19	Utah Cons.	28¼	29
Franklin	13½	14½	Washington		1
Humboldt	2	3	White Knob	8	10
Isle Royale	24	25	Winona	4½	5
Mohawk		16	Wolverine	35	36
Old Colony	4½	5			

Railroad Stocks.

Bost. & Alb.	242	245	
Bost. & Low.	241	242	
Bost. & Me.		202	
Bost. & Prov.		300	
Bost. Elev.	94	94½	
Bost. Gas 5s.		85	
Cent. Mass.		17	
C. Mass. pf.		70	
Fitchburg pf.		118	
N. Y. & N. E. 6s		111	
N. Y. & N. E. 7s		115	
West End		90	

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. Bell Tel.	334	337	Mex. Tel.	3	3½
Chi. Stk. Yds.		136	N. Eng. Tel.		142
Dom. Coal	44½	45	U. S. Oil	26¾	27½
Dom. C. pf.	118		W'h'se Elec.	39	40
Erie Tel.	102	104	West. El. pf.		65

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 14.—Linseed preferred opened at 51⅞ and advanced to 53½, closing at 52¼. The common, which opened at 12, declined one-fourth of 1 point, and then rose to 12¼, closing at 12⅜. Biscuit common opened at 34, and then fluctuated nervously from 33⅜ to 34⅜, until after the call, when it dropped to 33½, and closed at 34. There was a drop of 1¼ points from the opening of Metropolitan preferred, at 77, after which it advanced to 78, and closed at 77¼. Match broke 1½ points from the opening, at 124½, but rose to 125, dropped again to 123⅛, and closed at the starting figure.

	High.	Low.	Close.
650. Linseed	12¾	11¾	12⅛
1789. Linseed pf.	53½	51⅜	52¼
925. Tin Plate	25¼	24	25½
400. Tin Plate pf.	76¼	76	76
915. Union Traction	29¼	29	29
215. Union Traction pf.	78½	77	77
535. Diamond Match	125	123	124½
50. Lake St. L. ctfs.	14	14	14
100. Metropolitan L.	28	28	28
2395. Metropolitan L. pf.	78	75¾	77¼
5990. National Biscuit	34⅝	33½	34
210. National Biscuit pf.	90	89	89
210. National Carbon	16¼	15	16
100. National Carbon pf.	80	80	80
50. National Steel pf.	91¼	91¼	91¼
5. North Chicago	234	234	234
410. South Side L.	100½	100	100
423. West Chicago	115¼	113½	113⅞

BONDS.

	High.	Low.	Close.
$5,000. Metrop'n L gold 4s.	95½	95½	95½

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Heavy selling of Amalgamated Copper for Boston account at the opening of yesterday's market for outside securities brought about a sharp decline in that stock and exercised an unfavorable influence on the whole market. Liquidation was apparent in a number of other issues, and several declines of 2 or more points were recorded. Declines seemed less the result of bear attacks than they had been on the several preceding days, and yesterday there were probably more efforts made to advance prices than to bring about further recessions in quotations. A number of issues that were weak during the morning became stronger in the late trading and recovered much of their early losses. At the close the market was irregular and net changes for the day were pretty evenly divided between advances and declines, but the larger changes were on the side of net losses. Trading was active in several issues besides Amalgamated Copper, Electric Axle and several of the industrial stocks showing fairly large totals.

AMALGAMATED COPPER.—As a result apparently of the temporary embarrassment of one of the Boston banks a large amount of Amalgamated Copper was put in the market at the opening, and caused a decline of 2 points in that stock. It opened at 79, and on transactions amounting probably to 4,000 shares sold down to 77¼. The sharp decline was due partly to fear that the situation in Boston was even worse than reported and that it might lead to the throwing over of large blocks of the copper stocks. When it was learned that the bank that had been in difficulty had received assistance through the Clearing House, there was less desire to sell Amalgamated Copper, and it recovered nearly the entire amount of the early decline. It sold back to 79, and ended the day at 78¾ bid, a net loss of half a point. Total sales amounted to about 5,000 shares.

In several prominent stocks, including two or three of the preferred issues of industrial stocks, urgent selling led to declines of a number of points. Comparatively little demand was shown for these issues, and sellers found it difficult to dispose of them except at considerable concessions from the latest sales. In some cases the bids recovered very sharply after the liquidation that marked the opening of the market was over, but in the majority of these issues closing bids were little better than the lowest. Among the industrial stocks that went off sharply were Havana Commercial preferred, International Pump preferred, Electric Boat common and preferred, and Standard Oil.

INTERNATIONAL PUMP preferred opened at 63. It dropped a point between sales, to 61, at which figure about 500 shares changed hands. In the afternoon the price went up more than a point, and it closed at 62½ bid, showing a loss of about 2 points. Transactions in the common stock amounted to about 500 shares, which sold at 14 and 14½.

HAVANA COMMERCIAL preferred sold at 60 to the extent of several hundred shares, and later the price dropped to 59. In this as well as in other issues sellers found it necessary to take practically what they could get. It was a day of liquidation, and buyers found it more to their advantage to await offerings of stock than to bid for them.

ELECTRIC BOAT sold as low as 26¼, and closed with a net loss of 3 points, at 26 bid. A small lot of the preferred stock sold at 35, and this issue closed about 5 points lower than on Wednesday.

ILLINOIS TRANSPORTATION sold at 2 during the weak market of the early part of the day, but later was in good demand at 2¼, closing at this figure and showing no net change for the day.

NEW YORK TRANSPORTATION was weak, selling off to 9¾. It closed at 9¼ bid, a net loss of three-quarters of a point.

NEW ENGLAND TRANSPORTATION sold at 6, and at the close was offered at 6½ without a bid.

RUBBER TIRE common sold to the extent of 200 or 300 shares at 7, and one lot of the preferred stock changed hands at 35.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1⅜	1½
New Amsterdam	21¼	22
New Amsterdam pf.	44	45½
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	91¾	92½

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical		35
American Agricultural Chemical pf.		77
American Bicycle	16½	20
American Bicycle pf.	52	60
American Bicycle bonds	90	91
American Hide & Leather		35
American Hide & Leather pf.		80
American Woolen Goods	20½	22
American Woolen Goods pf.		79
American Writing Paper 5s	87	
Beet Sugar		24
Beet Sugar pf.		77
Distilling Company of America	8	8½
Distilling Company of America pf.	27½	28½
Electric Axle Light & Power	6⅜	7
Electric Boat	26	28
Electric Boat pf.	35	40
Havana Commercial	17	19
Havana Commercial pf.	59	61
International Pump	14	15
International Pump pf.	62½	64
National Gramophone, ex div.	67	72
National Salt	44	45
National Salt pf.	77	79
National Tube	43	44
National Tube pf.	94	95
Otis Elevator		25
Otis Elevator pf.	89	90
Pittsburg Coal subs.	96	
Royal Baking Powder pf.	93	94
Rubber Goods Mfg.	27½	29
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf. ex div.	79	81
Sloss-Sheffield	29	31
Sloss-Sheffield pf.	69	71
Standard Oil of New Jersey, ex div.	457	459
Union Steel & Chain	20	25
Union Steel & Chain pf.	60	65
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	⅜	½

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	78¾	79⅛
American Air Power	35	45
American Cotton		50
Arizona Land	10⅛	10¼
Asphalt Company of America	12½	13½
British Columbia Copper	10½	11
Chicago & Alton sub.	105	107
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new)	95	96
Electric Vehicle	60	63
Electric Vehicle pf.	90	96
*Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid	1⅜	1⅝
Flemington Coal & Coke	25	
Illinois Transportation	2¼	2⅜
*Markeen Copper		7¾
Mexican 5s		98½
New England Transportation		6½
New York Gas & Electric 4s	99	99½
New York Gas & Electric 5s	102¾	103
New York Transportation	9¼	10
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	20⅛	21½
St. Louis subs.		127
St. Louis common, when issued	26	31
St. Louis preferred, when issued		93
St. Louis 4s, when issued		94¾
Storage Power	10¼	11
Tennessee Copper	10⅝	12
Trust Company of America	220	225
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	20	31
Whipsaw Copper	12⅜	13½

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	230	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	105
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	110	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	237	239
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	102	103
Central Park, N. & E. River	195	
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	107	109
Chicago Union Traction	28	28⅜
Chicago Union Traction pf.	79	79½
Columbus Railway	20	24
Columbus Railway pf.	82	86
Con. Traction of N. J.	64	65
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	112	113
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410
Kings County Elevated 4s, (new)	87½	88½
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	72½	75
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	115½	117½
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	89	91
Nassau Electric 4s	94	95
Nassau Electric 5s	110	113
New Orleans Traction	30	
New Orleans Traction pf.	104	
Ninth Avenue Railroad	190	205
North Jersey Street Railway	32½	34
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	90	92
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	117	118
Second Avenue Railroad consols	115½	117
Sixth Avenue Railroad	215	230
Syracuse Rapid Transit	12	18
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf.	25	35
Union Railway 1st 5s	115	117
Union Railway stock	190	200
Union Traction, Providence	110	113
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	28	30
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	104	107

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	7	9
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	73	76
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	103¼	106
Consolidated Gas of Newark	56	
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds	105	106
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	87½	89½
Consolidated Gas of N. Y. (Jersey City) bonds	231½	235
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	105
Denver Gas	45	47
Denver Gas 5s	83	85
Essex & Hudson Gas	42	45
Fort Wayne Gas	41	43
Fort Wayne Gas 6s	60	64
Indianapolis Gas	102	108
Indianapolis Gas bonds	103	105
Lafayette Gas Co.	42	50
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	64	70
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas	42	48
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas 6s	64	70
Mutual Gas of New York	300	
Madison (Wis.) stock	81	88
New England Gas & Coke	20	22
New England Gas & Coke bonds	74	76
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	110	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	109	112

	Bid.	Asked.
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. con.	102½	103½
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co.	55	56
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
Ohio & Indiana	41	43
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	61	65
St. Joseph (Mo.)	40	46
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	96	98
St. Paul Gas stock	58	61
St. Paul Gas bonds	89	91
Standard Gas, New York	105	110
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	120	
Standard Gas 1st	116	118
Syracuse Gas stock	14	16
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	85	90
Western Gas	105	107
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	105	106½

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry		32
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	93½	94½
Hoboken Ferry, (new)	68	69½
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	94½	95
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
Union Ferry	88¼	40½
Union Ferry bonds	130¼	130⅝

Industrials.

American Ginning	20	22
American Type Founders'	52¾	54
Anderson Tobacco Company	10	12
Barney & Smith	22	25
Barney & Smith pf.	98	
Barney & Smith bonds	105	107
Consolidated Rubber Tire	6	7½
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf.	30	35
Cramps' Shipyard	83	87
General Chemical	59	
General Chemical pf.	97½	100
Hudson River Telephone	110	115
Lorillard Company pf.	116	117
Standard Coupler	34½	42
Trenton Potteries	6	10
Trenton Potteries pf.	45	55
Union Typewriter	26	28
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	112	115
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	120	123
Worthington Pump pf.	107	109

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	47	50
Central & South American Tel.	110	112
Iron Steamboat	3	5
Iron Steamboat bonds	50	60
Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis	5	7
Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis pf.	20	25

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

U S 3s, registered		Metro St gen 5s	
1,500	110	8,000	120
U S 3s, coup		Met W S E, Chi, 4s	
9,000	110	24,000	96½
2,000	109⅞	16,000	96⅝
U S 4s, reg, 1907		Mex Cent 1st inc	
4,000	113⅜	12,000	22½
U S 4s, coup, 1907		Mex Cent 2d inc	
5,000	115	10,000	10½
4,000	114⅜	Mex Intern con 4s	
U S 4s, coup, 1925		10,000	87
10,000	134	Mich Cent con 7s	
3,000	134½	2,000	108
Virginia Fund debt 2-3s		Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s	
5,000	85½	3,000	89½
5,000	85	Mo, K & Tex 2d 4s	
Adams Express 4s		29,000	67
3,000	103¾	5,000	66⅜
Am Cot Oil deb 5s		3,000	66½
1,000	102⅞	10,000	66⅝
Am Tobacco Co scrip		19,000	66¾
18,000	101	9,000	67½
10,000	100	Mo, K & Tex ext 5s	
Atch, Top & Santa Fe gen 4s		18,000	94⅞
5,000	97	Mo Pac 1st con 6s	
1,000	97¼	1,000	113¾
4,000	97¼	10,000	113½
1,000	97⅛	15,000	113
500	97	Mob & Ohio gen 4s	
1,000	97½	1,000	83½
6,000	97⅝	Mor & Es 7s, 1901	
Adjustment 4s		10,000	106¼
5,000	78¾	N Y Cent & Hud Riv deb 8s, 1884-1904	
1,000	78⅞	14,000	106¼
35,000	79	Lake Sh col 3½s	
10,000	79½	47,000

Asphalt, and a few other specialties came under the latter head, their prices either holding firm or slightly bettering. On the other hand, Union Traction, Cambria Steel, Electric Company of America, and Tidewater Steel were a shade easier.

The close was steady at these bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	19⅝	20	Phil. Trac.	95¼	95⅝
Choctaw	30	33	Union Trac.	39¼	39⅝
E. Co. of Am.	12¾	13	U. Gas Imp.	156	156½
Lehigh Val.	24¾	25	Wels. Light.	44	45
Marsden	11½	11⅝	W. N.Y. & P.	5⅝	6¼

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
10..	Am. Cotton Oil..	34	34	34	34
1,080..	Am. Steel & W..	36½	36⅝	34¾	36
50,700..	Am. Sug. Ref..	127	131¾	125⅞	130⅜
3,290..	Am. Tobacco..	98¼	100½	95½	99⅜
10..	A., T. & S. F..	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
5,370..	A.,T. & S. F. pf.	61¼	62½	60¼	61⅞
50..	Balt. & Ohio....	54	54	54	54
36,750..	Brook. R. T....	78⅝	80⅛	76⅜	79½
110..	Ches. & Ohio....	29⅝	30¼	29⅜	30⅛
10,300..	C., B. & Q....	126	127⅛	125⅞	126⅝
250..	Chi. Gt. West..	13	13	13	13
8,730..	C., M. & St. P..	118⅜	120	118¼	119⅞
750..	C., R. I. & P..	108¼	109	108¼	109
720..	Cont. Tobacco..	32	32	30⅜	31¼
8,390..	Federal Steel..	54¼	54½	52⅜	54
150..	Federal Steel pf	75¾	76	74⅜	75½
1,100..	Louis. & Nash..	79	81¼	79	80¾
12,780..	Manhattan....	99¼	100⅜	96¾	98⅞
10..	M., K. & T. pf..	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞
2,000..	Mo. Pacific....	42⅝	43⅜	42¼	43⅜
50..	Nat. Lead.....	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜
620..	N. Y. Central..	120¼	120½	120¼	120½
40..	N. Y., C. rights.	4½	4½	4½	4½
990..	N. Y., O. & W..	23	23½	22⅜	23
1,020..	Northern Pac....	58½	54⅜	53⅜	54⅜
160..	Pacific Mail....	41½	42⅜	40	42⅜
1,820..	People's Gas....	104½	106¼	104½	106
80..	Reading.....	18	18	18	18
850..	Reading 1st pf..	52½	53⅝	52½	53⅝
10..	Rep. Iron & S..	19	19	19	19
2,490..	Southern Pac....	37⅞	38⅜	37⅝	38½
240..	Southern Ry....	11⅜	12	11½	12
2,200..	Southern Ry. pf.	54¾	55½	54¼	55¼
470..	Stand. R. & T..	9⅝	10	9⅜	9¾
290..	Tenn. C. & I....	80	86½	78⅜	84
10..	Texas Pacific...	15¾	15¾	15⅜	15⅜
1,320..	Union Pacific...	47	47⅞	46⅝	47⅛
340..	Pac. pf..	73¾	74¾	73⅜	74
4,230..	U. S. Leather..	13	14½	13	13¾
70..	U. S. Leather pf.	75½	76	75¼	76
70..	Wabash pf.....	20⅝	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝

158,690

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
$13,000..	Am. Gas 5s....	92½	92½	92	92

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1899.	1898.	1897.
CHICAGO & WEST MICHIGAN—			
Mileage.....	614	614	581
1st week Dec.....	$42,469	$34,956	$27,786
From Jan. 1....	2,016,412	1,735,272	1,433,972
DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS & WESTERN—			
Mileage.....	451	451	451
1st week Dec....	26,183	27,291	24,760
From Jan. 1....	1,468,994	1,379,222	1,216,327
DULUTH, SOUTH SHORE & ATLANTIC—			
Mileage.....	589	589	589
1st week Dec....	44,952	26,699	25,212
From Jan. 1....	2,248,521	1,689,760	1,487,919
MINN., ST. PAUL & SAULT STE. MARIE—			
Mileage.....	1,195	1,195	1,195
1st week Dec....	94,137	90,507	81,102
From Jan. 1....	4,391,394	4,046,817	3,670,714
PITTSBURG & WESTERN—			
Mileage.....	336	336	336
1st week Dec....	56,997	57,817	51,447
From Jan. 1....	1,560,709	1,475,343	.....
WESTERN NEW YORK & PENNSYLVANIA—			
Mileage.....	644	642	642
1st week Dec....	68,600	58,800	64,800
From July 1....	1,836,999	1,500,035	.....
Denver and Rio Grande for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1899, (November and December estimated)—			
For the four months ended Oct. 31:			
Gross earnings			$3,505,943
Operating expenses			2,117,768
Net earnings			1,388,175
Interest from securities			37,634
Total net earnings			1,425,809
Fixed charges, taxes, &c.			804,114
Surplus			621,695
From which deduct for renewal fund and bonds conversion fund			60,000
Surplus for four months			561,695
Estimated surplus for November and December			240,000
Surplus six months			801,695
From which deduct the cost of ten standard gauge locomotives, authorized in March, 1899, to be paid for out of the surplus for the current six months			126,000
Surplus applicable for dividends			675,695

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 14.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Thursday.	Wednesday.
Alta	.04	.04
Alpha Con.	.03	.03
Andes	.10	.10
Belcher	.18	.17
Best & Belcher	.35	.34
Bullion	.03	.03
Caledonia	.51	.50
Challenge Con.	.14	.12
Chollar	.15	.14
Confidence	.65	.65
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.70	1.60
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.16	.16
Gould & Curry	.11	.11
Hale & Norcross	.33	.36
Julia	.02	.02
Justice	.05	.05
Kentucky Con.	.01	.01
Lady Washington Con.	.06	.06
Mexican	.40	.37
Occidental Con.	.12	.13
Ophir	.86	.83
Overman	.11	.11
Potosi	.16	.15
Savage	.09	.08
Sag Belcher	.03	.03
Sierra Nevada	.50	.48
Standard	2.75	2.75
Syndicate	.05	.05
St. Louis	.08	.08
Union Con.	.30	.28
Utah Con.	.05	.05
Yellow Jacket	.12	.11
Silver bars	59⅛@59¼	59 @59⅛
Mexican dollars	47½@48¼	47½@48¼
Drafts, sight	12½	.10
Telegraph	.15	.15

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Dec. 14.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	38½	38⅞	36⅞	37
Alamo	14¼	15	14	14½
Alnasonda	41⅜	43¼	39	40
Anchoria	85	75	75	85
Argentum	19	19⅜	19	20
Bankers'	11	11⅜	10¾	11¼
Battle	32½	33	31½	32
Blue Belle	3⅛	3¾	9¼	9½
Coin	235	250	240	245
Columbine	19½	19½	18	19½
Consolidated	15½	15½	15	15¾
Damon	28½	28¾	26½	27
Elkton	116	116½	115	117½
El Paso	28½	30	28½	30
Findlay	13¾	13¾	12¾	13½
Fleece	29	31	30	35
Garfield	18	18¾	17	19
Gibson	20	25	20	25
Gould	32	32¾	33	33½
Isabella	135	136	133⅞	134½
Independence	47	49	45	47
Jackpot	54½	60½	55	55½
Ivanhoe	94½	96¾	93	95
Moon Anchor	58	60	55¾	56½
Matoa	26	29	24½	26½
National	12½	12⅝	11½	12
Ophir	50	52	50	57
Pharmacist Con.	12¾	13	12½	12¾
Pinnacle	26½	26¾	25⅝	25¾
Portland	227½	229¼	227½	228½
Raven	68	68	68	69
Rawlings	30	30	32	32
Rosa	55	60	50	44½
Sovereign	14⅝	14⅞	14½	14¾
Tornado	46	50	46	50
Union	35¾	35½	34½	34⅞
Vindicator	150	170	150	170
Work	29¼	30	27½	28
Zenobia	16	18	16	18

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—To-day's statement of the conditon of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$287,775,128
Gold reserve	243,593,995
Net silver	9,758,193
Treasury notes of 1890	1,158,110
United States notes in the Treasury	15,496,328
Total receipts this day	1,855,484
Total receipts this month	23,433,042
Total receipts this year	261,467,432
Total expenditures this day	1,675,000
Total expenditures this month	29,610,000
Total expenditures this year	245,231,000
Deposits in National banks	82,583,803
Silver bullion	109,335
National banknotes received to-day for redemption	262,583
Government receipts from customs	591,801
Internal revenue	1,201,224
Miscellaneous	62,458

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE BIDS.

Amalgamated Copper	$80
American Biscuit bonds	109
American Hide	36
American Hide pf	80½
Arizona Lead	10
Bay State Gas	1⅛
Binghamton Gas 5s	96
British Col. Cop	11½
Empire Copper	16.75
Flemington C. & C	28½
Fern. Coal Co	15
Journeay & Burnham	5
Journeay & Burnham pf	15
Marshall Mill	.65
New York Biscuit bonds	111
National Tube	44½
N. Ams. Gas	21⅜
Retsof bonds	75
Retsof stock	20½

*Per cent.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company announces that it will pay interest on its 4½ per cent. loan, details of which will be found in another column.

Dividends are announced by the following companies: The Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company, Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad Company, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company on the Steubenville and Indiana Railroad Company extended 5 per cent. loan, America Beet Sugar Company, National Bank of North America in New York, and the United Traction and Electric Company.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

W. E. D. Stokes Sells His House for $325,000—Other Dealings and Sales at Auction.

W. E. D. Stokes, the broker, has sold to William H. Moore of Chicago the dwelling 4 East Fifty-fourth Street. This house, which is just being completed, was erected by Mr. Stokes with the idea of making it his residence and may safely be classed as one of the finest private dwellings in the city. It is of the American basement type and occupies a lot 36 by 100. Mr. Golding would not disclose the price paid for the property, but it is understood to be something over $325,000.

It is learned on good authority that the following men are interested in the syndicate which will buy the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum property: Henry Seligman, Charles T. Barney, John A. McCall, William F. Havemeyer, William A. Butler, Jr., Edward N. Gibbs, Edmund L. Baylies, and George F. Vieter.

Henry D. Winans & May report the sale, for C. Adolph Low, of 16 East Sixty-ninth Street, of a 33-foot four-story brown-stone modern dwelling, to Henry B. Anderson; also, for Mrs. A. Kneeland, 16 East Sixty-second Street, a four-story brownstone dwelling, 20.6 feet front; also, for Mrs. Sidney Dillon Ripley, 38 West Thirty-third Street, a four-story brownstone private dwelling, 25 feet front; also, for Mrs. S. Gruner, to A. J. Ditmar, 29 West Eighty-first Street, a four-story private dwelling, fronting 25 feet on Manhattan Square.

It is reported that William E. Shepard has bought the four-story dwelling 16 East Sixty-ninth Street, 33 by 100.5.

Edward P. Hamilton & Co. report that they have sold the five-story apartment house 60 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, 33.4 by 87 by 100.

Bielman & Co. have sold for J. Sander to Mandelbaum & Lewine the three-story dwelling, 54 East First Street, 20 by 100. Mandelbaum & Lewine have also bought the four-story dwelling 29 West Ninth Street, 25 by 94, and the three-story dwelling 268 Bleecker Street, 18 by 60.

Ghames & Losere have sold for Robert Ghames to H. W. Badger the two-story dwelling on the west side of Green Avenue, Unionport, 200 feet north of Westchester Avenue.

William Stonebridge has sold for Charles Worrell to George Clark, for about $2,500, the northeast corner of One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Street and Hughes Avenue, 75 by 87.6.

David Stewart has sold for John B. Wilson to a client the vacant plot, 50 by 100, on the north side of One Hundred and Eighty-fourth street, 200 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

623 Ninth Avenue, northwest corner of Forty-fourth Street, runs north 20.1 by west 65 by north 20 by west 15 by south 40.1 to the north side of Forty-fourth Street, by east 80 feet; three-story brick tenement, with store; partition sale, to the plaintiff, François Huerstel.....$27,250

1,169 and 1,171 Park Avenue, 16.9 and 16.10, respectively, by 80, two three-story stone-front dwellings; foreclosure sale, 1,169 to the plaintiff, George S. Hamlin. 14,300
1,171 to Charles F. Vollmer..... 14,400

By James L. Wells.

2,100 Boston Road, 25 by 100, two-story frame dwelling; partition sale, to the defendant, Oscar M. Hauck..... 2,575

By McVickar & Co.

2,279 and 2,281 First Avenue, 50.5 by 100, one and two-story frame buildings; foreclosure sale, to Wolf Silverman..... 15,500

229 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, 14 by 99.11, three-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to William D. Du Bois..... 8,650

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By J. Montgomery Strong, foreclosure sale, Lansing W. Walsh, referee, 115 West Sixty-third Street, north side, 135.5 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 16.8 by 100.5, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $12,678.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, 312 West Fourth Street, west side, 51.11 feet south of Jones Street, 17.10 by 55.4 and irregular, four-story brick dwelling; 310 West Fourth Street, west side, adjoining the foregoing on the south, 18.3 by 56.9, four-story brick dwelling, with stores; all title and interest of the Middlesex County Bank on July 20, 1899.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Jacob Marks, referee, Railroad Avenue, Unionport, north side, extending from Washington to Jackson Street, 21.6 by 265, two-story frame building, with hall. Due on judgment, 2,225; subject to another mortgage for $7,000.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, John M. Stoddard, referee, 147 West One Hundred and Eighth Street, north side, 250 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 25 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $49,396.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Forty-third Street, southwest corner of Hamilton Place, for seven-story brick and limestone flat, with stores, 98.11 by 94.11; Charles F. Rogers of 1,663 Amsterdam Avenue, owner; Henry Andersen, architect; cost, $180,000.

Macy Place, south side, 25 feet west of Hewitt Place, for three two-story frame dwellings, 21 by 55; John Higgins, owner; William Wainwright, architect; cost, $12,000.

Central Park West, west side, 23 feet south of One Hundredth Street, for two seven-story brick and limestone flats, 49.6 by 90; Alois Gutwillig of 47 Cedar Street, owner; Neville & Bagge, architects; cost, $160,000.

One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, southeast corner of Waterloo Place, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 35; James E. Dougherty, owner; Louis Falk, architect; cost, $3,500.

Sedgwick Avenue, east side, 477 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 33 by 40, and a frame stable, 32 by 21; Robert Ellis of 551 Mott Avenue, owner; Harry T. Howell, architect; cost, $5,000.

Ninth Avenue, southeast corner of Fifty-fourth Street, extending to Fifty-third Street, for a four-story brick car house, 135.10 by 525; Metropolitan Street Railway Company, owner; A. V. Porter, architect; cost, $350,000.

McGraw Avenue, southeast corner of Cottage Grove Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, 22 by 45; Henry Berwin, owner; Frank P. Sabetti, architect; cost, $6,500.

Waterloo Place, east side, 76 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 19 by 42; James E. Dougherty, owner; Louis Falk, architect; cost, $3,000.

Waterloo Place, southeast corner of One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, rear, for a two-story frame stable and carriage house, 12 by 20; James E. Dougherty, owner; Louis Falk, architect; cost, $250.

One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, south side, 20 feet east of Waterloo Place, for two two-story frame dwellings, 19 by 42; James E. Dougherty, owner; Louis Falk, architect; cost, $6,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, south side, 100 feet east of Brook Avenue, for ten five-story brick flats, 26.2 by 87.6; Leopold Huther of 35 Nassau Street, owner; Schneider & Herter, Bible House, architects; cost, $230,000.

Nos. 223 and 225 East Thirty-first Street, for a six-story brick flat, 33 by 87.9; Bernhard Pareth of 35 Nassau Street, owner; Schneider & Herter, architects; cost, $32,500.

No. 451 to 455 Grand Street, for a seven-story brick and terra cotta flat, with stores, 31 by 72.9 by 88.6; Mandel, Maran & Makrowsky, owners; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $35,000.

Sixty-third Street, southwest corner of Second Avenue, for seven five-story brick and stone flats, with stores, 25.1 by 80; John J. Houlahan of 99 Nassau Stret, owner; Schneider & Herter, architects; cost, $161,000.

No. 436 West Thirty-ninth Street, for a six-story brick flat, with store, 25 by 86; Benedict Klein of 35 Nassau Street, owner; Schneider & Herter, architects; cost, $25,000.

No. 243 to 247 East Thirteenth Street, for two seven-story brick flats, 33.9 by 90; Abraham Silverson of 236 East Sixty-first Street, owner; Schneider & Herter, architects; cost, $100,000.

Nos. 23 and 25 Marion Street, for two six-story brick flats, 25.6 by 86.4; Guidette & Aliani, premises, owners; A. G. Rechlin, architect; cost, $40,000.

Freeman Street, north side, 138.1 feet east of Prospect Avenue, for four two-story frame dwellings, 22 by 64; E. H. Hammond of 1,211 Union Avenue, owner and architect; cost, $10,000.

No. 143 to 147 Chrystie Street, for two six-story brick flats, 25 by 93.11 and 43.7 by 53.3; Adolf Schlesinger of 60 Rivington Street, owner; Horenburger & Straub, architects; cost, $55,000.

No. 203 West Sixty-second Street, for a one-story brick stable, 14 by 25; Frederick King, owner; Newman & Duncan, architects; cost, $350.

Alterations.

No. 81 Front Street, to five-story brick lofts; Mrs. C. A. Hill, owner; C. H. Richter, Jr., architect; cost, $950.

Eighty-seventh Street, northwest corner of East End Avenue, to a five-story brick store and lofts; George Ehret, owner; F. L. Shea, architect; cost, $200.

Twenty-sixth Street, northeast corner of Sixth Avenue, to a four and six story brick store and factory; Harriet G. Coogan, owner; G. A. Schellenger, architect; cost, $20,000.

New Metropolitan Carhouse.

The old car stables at the southeast corner of Ninth Avenue and Fifty-fourth Street will soon be replaced by a new four-story brick carhouse, plans for which were filed yesterday by the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, through Architect A. V. Porter. The building will front 135 feet on the avenue and 525 feet on the street. It also extends through at the rear to Fifty-third Street, and has a frontage on the latter of 115 feet. The cost of the structure is estimated at $350,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, Dec. 14.

ALL title to estate as heir of Jacob and Affie Edwards and Robert Edwards; Reuben B. Edwards to Jane C. E. Brown.. $1

AUDUBON AV, s e corner of 166th St, 68.9x96.3x83.5x95; Francis X. Stafford to John J. Mahoney..... 10,000

AUDUBON AV, e s, 25 ft n of 170th St, 75x95; Francis X. Stafford to Joseph S. Guthorn..... 8,000

AVENUE C, e s, 81 ft s of 13th St, 27x105, Unionport; John W. Bartram, referee, to Ella A. Stack..... 525

BARKER AV, s e corner of Elizabeth St, 100x125; Harry W. Douty to J. Herbert Johnston..... 1

BATHGATE AV, old line, e s, 103 ft s of 175th St, 27x110.4x27x109.9; Laurietta C. Haskin to Louis Jacobs..... 1

BAYARD ST, 51, 25x85; Christian F. Grunewald to Anna Rugen..... 1

CARMINE ST, 60, n s, 25x95; Max Cohen and another to Solomon Cohen and wife. 28,500

CAULDWELL AV, w s, 250 ft s of 156th St, 75x115; Union Av, e s, 76.5 ft s of Home St, old line, 50x100; Charles Peterson to Daniel E. Seybel..... 1

COLUMBUS AV, s w corner of 88th St, 50.8x100; Lilly R. Stern to William H. Scott..... 1

EAGLE AV, w s, 454.8 ft s of 156th St, 19.11x99.5; Frederick Bailey to Edward F. Cook..... 1

ELM ST, 118, 120, and 122, n w s, 74.3x88.11x irregular; Morris H. Dillenbeck, executor, to trustees of Tufts College..... 50,000

FRONT ST, 174, w s, 19.4x84.8x19.9x86.1; Sarah Linderman to Minnie B. Shields.. 1

HAMILTON TERRACE, w s, 478 ft n of 141st St, 17x100; Mary H. Lester to Lilin C. Langford..... 1

JENNINGS ST, e s, 94.6 ft w of Stebbins Av, 22.6x77.3x26.3x63.9; Chase Mellen, referee, to John H. Ives and another, executors..... 3,000

LENOX AV, 54, and 55 to 61 West 114th St, n e corner, 75x175x irregular; Edward H. Fallows and another, receivers, &c., to Arthur A. Swany..... 1

LORING PLACE, w s, at n s of land of H. E. D. Jackson, runs w 119.7 to land of F. J. H. Merrill x n 35x e to place x s 35; Tessie M. Phillips and another to Thomas J. Tuomey..... 1

LOT 476, map of Section 4, Vyse estate; Marie Collins to Mary Benson..... 1,400

LOTS 294 and 295, map portion of Hunt estate, Van Nest Station, 50x100; Thomas J. Tuomey to Tessie M. Phillips..... 1

MADISON AV, w s, 75.11 ft n of 108th St, 25x87.6; John Zellweger to Hannah Zellweger, re-recorded..... Gift

MADISON AV, w s, 75.11 ft n of 108th St, 25x87.6; Hannah Zellweger to Samuel Sandler..... 100

PROSPECT AV, w s, 112.3 ft s of 169th St, 25x100x irregular; 1524 St, 531 East, 25x100; Brook Av, e s, 90 ft s of 168th St, 50x90; James Dickson to Sarah J. Dickson..... 1

STEBBINS AV, east corner 169th St, 41.7x102.9x47.10x100; Bernard C. Murray to Thomas Fisher..... 1

ST. MARK'S PLACE, 51, n s, 25x89.8; Gustav J. Dohrenwend to Louis E. Michael..... 1

TINTON AV, w s, 125 ft n e of Kelly St, runs n e 288.1x n w 53.1x s w 84x138x s 198.8x e 94.5; Wales Av, e s, 95.7 ft n of Kelly St, runs n 110.10x e 100x s 115.7x w 100 to avenue x n 5; also Beach Av, w s, 85 ft from s of Dawson St, runs n w 51.9 to s s of Dawson St x e 49.5 to avenue x s 8.5; Alexius Edelbrock to the St. Anslem's Church..... 1

TINTON AV, w s, 181 ft s of Home St, new line, 18.6x110; William Schmidt to Margaretha Helmecke..... 8,500

WASHINGTON AV, n corner of 168th St, 25x90; Willett K. Henwood and others to Ellen C. Whitman, quit claim..... 250

WASHINGTON AV, 722 and 724, e s, 44.8x89.1x irregular; Carstein H. Bohlen to Henry W. Gilbert..... 100

WILLIS AV, e s, 50 ft n of 135th St, 50x100; Joseph Koch, referee, to John Heller 2D AV, 24.8, e s, 95x75; Frederick Storck to Antonio Maninello and another..... 21,000 100

3D AV, 1,674, w s, 26x100; Julius Livingston to Annie Levy..... 1

13TH AV, n s, 101 ft e of 4th St, 50x114, Wakefield; John J. Dale to Rosa Feid, quit claim..... 1

16TH ST, s s, 95.6 ft e of Avenue A, 50x75; Annie Levy to Julius Livingston..... 100

30TH ST, 341 West, 31x81.6; Timothy Donovan and another to Edward Lapsley..... 1

34TH ST, n s, 291.8 ft w of 7th Av, 16.8x98.9; Daniel C. Logue to John Logue and others, quit claim..... 1

43D ST, 148 East, 25x100; Catharine F. Donahue to Westcott Express Company.. 25,000

74TH ST, s s, 70.8 ft w of Park Av, 20x102.2; Gustavus A. and Charles J. Weber to Lydia B. Froment..... 52,000

81ST ST, n s, 185.4 ft e of 5th Av, 19.10x102.2; Adolf Kuttroff to Augustus Stoner

82D, 129 to 107 East, 25x102.2; Kate W. Hayes to Harris D. Colt..... 14,500 1

101ST ST, n s, 125 ft e of Columbus Av, 25x100.11; William H. Scott to Lilly R. Stern..... 100

102D ST, 103 West, 50x100.11; Philip Slee to Martha Weed..... 1

107TH ST, 326 West, 30x100.11; Charles Buek to Elizabeth G. Buck..... 100

118TH ST, 130 West, 20x100.11; Edward Oppenheimer and another to Harry Schreier..... 100

118TH ST s s, 336 ft w of Lenox Av, 20 x100.11; Edward J. S. Johnston, referee, to Edward Oppenheimer and another.... 19,500

122D ST, 39 East, 20x100.11; Christian F. Grimm to Michael Fleney..... 100

129T.I ST, n s, 175 ft e of 7th Av, 16.8x 99.11; Michael Feeney to Christian F. Grimm and wife..... 100

144TH ST, n s, 240.5 ft e of Railroad Av, 108x99.11; C. H. Bohlen to Wilfred E. Wiles..... 100

146TH ST, s s, 243.10 ft e of Railroad Av, East, 25x95; Carsten H. Bohlen to Wilfred E. Wiles..... 100

Recorded Leases.

HASSEY, August, to Vincenzo Ruggiero and another; Amsterdam Av, 97, s e corner of 64th St; 64th St, 180 West, 3 years..... $540

LEICHER, Jacob, to Hirsch Roth; Attorney St, 96, 14 months..... 720

Recorded Mortgages.

BACHRACH, Louis, to Leopold Schmeidler and another; 367 and 369 East 10th St, 1 year..... $12,000

BAILLEY, Thomas, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 101st St, n s, 75 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 years..... $4,000

BOHLEN, Carsten H., to Enoch C. Bell; 146th St, s s, 243.10 ft e of Railroad Av, East, 3 years..... 10,000

BRUSH, Florence M., to Union Dime Savings Institution; 87th St, s s, 117 ft w of West End Av, 3 years..... 13,000

BUTTLES, Marvin S., to Equitable Life Assurance Society; Madison Av, w s, 25 ft s of 28th St, 4 years..... 30,000

BUZBY, Winslow E., to Thomas E. Fitzgerald; Ryer Av, e s, 407.5 ft n of Burnside Av, ½ year..... 600

CAPLAN, Henry H., and George Ehret; 8th St, n s, being courtyard in front of 67 St. Mark's Place; also 67 St. Mark's Place, 1 year..... 6,000

CHRISTIAN, Charles, to Martha J. Garry; 1,706 Amsterdam Av, 3 years..... 5,500

COHEN, Solomon, and wife, to Max Cohen and another; 63 Carmine St, installments..... 4,500

EBERLE, Adam, to George S. Carter; Fordham Av, w s, 110 ft s of Mott St, 2 years..... 2,000

FARLEY, Thomas, to Bernard C. Murray; Stebbins Av, e corner of 169th St, 1 year 4,700

GAULT, Carrie, to Thomas Adelson and another; 95th St, n s, 110 ft e of Lexington Av, 1 year..... 10,000

GODWIN, William M., to Honora Morrissey; 716 Union Av, 3 years..... 500

GODWIN, William M., to Franklin Savings Bank; 716 Union Av, 1 year..... 4,000

GOLDSTEIN, Esther S., to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 1st Av, n e corner of 79th St, 1 year..... 17,000

GREER, Rachel, to Gustave S. Boehm; Crotona Av, s w corner of Oakland Place, demand..... 200

HELLER, John, to Newburgh Savings Bank; Willis Av, e s, 50 ft n of 135th St, 5 years..... 9,000

HENIG, Michael and Solomon, to Benjamin Weinstein and others; 88 Clinton St, leasehold, installments..... 1,300

HOLMES, John F., to Charlotte A. O'Shea; 844 East 165th St, 3 years..... 4,700

HOUGHTON, Harriet V., to Felicia Livor; 46th St, s s, 100 w of 5th Av, leasehold, installments..... 2,200

HOULAHAN, John J., to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; 6th St, s s, 100 ft w of Avenue B, 1 year..... 22,000

KASSEWITZ, Jacob, to Jacob Klingenstein; 3d St, n s, 350 ft e of 2d Av, demand..... 20,000

KASSEWITZ, Jacob, to Jacob Klingenstein; 3d St, n s, 375 ft e of 2d Av, demand..... 20,000

KIDANSKY, David, and Louis J. Levy to Horatio G. Curtis; 273 and 275 Madison St, 5 years..... 37,000

KIDANSKY, David, and Louis J. Levy, to William Jay, executor, &c.; 275½ and 277 Madison St, 5 years..... 37,000

KIDANSKY, David, and Louis J. Levy to William Jay, executor, &c.; 281 Madison St, 5 years..... 30,000

KNOERZER, William, to Beadleston & Woerz, 1st Av, s e corner of 106th St, saloon lease, demand..... 5,000

LANGFORD, Lilian C., to National Savings Bank of Albany; Hamilton Terrace, w s, 478 ft n of 141st St, 3 years..... 8,500

LANSING INVESTMENT COMPANY to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Boulevard Lafayette, s e corner of 158th St, gore, 1 year..... 10,000

LANSING INVESTMENT COMPANY to Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company; Boulevard Lafayette, s e corner of 158th St, gore, 1 year..... 10,000

LANSING INVESTMENT COMPANY to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 155th St, n s, 437.6 ft w of Broadway, 1 year..... 12,500

LANSING INVESTMENT COMPANY to Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company; 155th St, n s, 437.6 ft w of Broadway, 1 month..... 12,500

LANSING INVESTMENT COMPANY to Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company; 155th St, n s, 125 ft w of Broadway, 312.6x199.10 to 156th St, produced, 1 year..... 12,500

LANSING INVESTMENT COMPANY to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 155th St, n s, 125 ft w of Broadway, 312.6x199.10 to 156th St, produced, 1 year 12,500

LANSING INVESTMENT COMPANY to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 158th St, n s, 152.1 ft w of Boulevard Lafayette, 1 year..... 14,000

LANSING INVESTMENT COMPANY to Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company; 158th St, n s, 152.1 ft w of Boulevard Lafayette, 1 year..... 14,000

LAPSLEY, Edward, to Warren S. Bartlett; 531 West 30th St, 1 year..... 500

LAPSLEY, Edward, to Moses T. Pyne; 531 West 30th St, 5 years..... 1,500

LAPSLEY, Edward, to Trustees of Princeton University; 531 West 30th St, 5 years..... 2,000

LEVY, Anne, to Julius Livingston; 1,674 3d Av, 1 year..... 2,000

LINEN, Alice W., to Oswald Jackson; 341 West 121st St, demand..... 13,000

LUGAR, Frank, to Broadway Savings Institution; 53 and 55 Lexington Av, 1 year..... 18,000

MICHELSON, Lena, and others to Maria H. Rider; 13 and 13½ Division St, and 26 East Broadway, 1 month..... 2,000

MOSS, John A., to Seamen's Bank for Savings; 14th St, n s, 302.11 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year..... 4,000

NEWMAN, Thomas L., to James I. Corsa; Lot 277, map of St. Raymond Park, 3 years..... 600

OGDEN, Mary A. and James W., to Sarah A. Bourne; Caldwell Av, w s, 60 ft s of 156th St, 3 years..... 2,800

PHILLIPS, Tessie M. and William S., to Thomas J. Tuomey; Lots 294 and 295, map of portion of Hunt estate, 1 year.. 1,250

RAGGIO, John B., to American Mortgage Company; 165th St, n e s, 131 ft n w of Washington Av, original line, 2 years..... 1,000

ROHE, Gertrude, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 87th St, n s, 250 ft w of Central Park West, 1 year..... 17,000

SANDLER, Samuel, to J. Prentice Kellogg; Madison Av, w s, 75.11 ft n of 108th St, 3

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LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ASSIGNMENT OF JOSEPH AGOSTINI to AUGUSTUS T. GILLENDER for the benefit of his creditors.

In pursuance of an order made by Hon. Miles Beach, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, in and for the County of New York, on the 7th day of December, 1899, notice is hereby given to all the creditors and persons having claims against Joseph Agostini, lately doing business in the City of New York, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor duly verified, to the subscriber, the assignee of said Joseph Agostini, for the benefit of his creditors, at his place of transacting business, the office of Arnold & Greene, No. 3 Broad Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 19th day of February, 1900.

Dated New York, December 7th, 1899.

AUGUSTUS T. GILLENDER, Assignee.
ARNOLD & GREENE, Attorneys for Assignee, 3 Broad St., New York City.

WHEREAS THE UNDERSIGNED INTEND TO apply to the Surrogate of the County of Westchester for letters of administration upon the goods, chattels, and credits which were of THOMAS G. AYCRIGG, late of White Plains, in the said county of Westchester, deceased, under the provisions of Section 2,664 of the Code of Civil Procedure; Now, therefore, all creditors of THOMAS G. AYCRIGG, the said decedent, are hereby notified to present their claims to the said Surrogate, at his office, in the County Court House, at White Plains, in the County of Westchester, on or before the twenty-ninth day of December, 1899.—Dated Nov. 22d, 1899.

ADRIAN G. HEGEMAN.
JOHN A. HEGEMAN.
B. ARTHUR AYCRIGG.
n24-2aw4wF&Tu&d22

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BAILEY, ELLENE A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, dated September 25, 1899, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELLENE A. BAILEY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 256-257 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of April next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of September, 1899.—OSCAR F. GUNZ, Executor. ANDERSON PRICE, Attorney for Executor, 80 Broadway, New York City. s29-1aw6mF

CONLON, JOHN P.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN P. CONLON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Lewis S. Goebel, his attorney, No. 41 Park Row, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 15th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 26th day of July, 1899. MICHAEL J. DWYER, Temporary Administrator of the estate of John P. Conlon, deceased. LEWIS S. GOEBEL, Esq., Atty. for Temporary Administrator, No. 41 Park Row, New York City Borough of Manhattan. a4-1aw6MF

HARDENBERGH, EMILY IRENE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of EMILY IRENE HARDENBERGH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, viz., the office of Vernon M. Davis, No. 220 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of January next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of July, 1899. HENRY C. HARDENBERGH, FRANK M. BARNUM, Executors. VERNON M. DAVIS, Attorney for Executors, 220 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. je30-1aw6mF

LINLEY, HARRIETT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HARRIETT LINLEY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Arthur A. Michell, No. 220 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the twelfth day of May, 1900, next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of November, 1899. WILLIAM J. LAWRENCE, Administrator. ARTHUR A. MICHELL, Attorney for Administrator, 220 Broadway, New York City. n3-1aw6mF.

LYMAN, THOMAS C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS C. LYMAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 420 West Thirty-eighth Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 8th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of October, 1899. ROBERT M. LYMAN, Administrator ROBERT W. TODD, Attorney for Administrator, 229 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. n3-1aw6mF

SMITH, MARGARET J.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Lucy Ann Ordway, James H. Mullen, Charles W. Hanks, Azel Hanks, Estelle Faulkner, Susan Buckley, Alonzo Buckley, Edward H. Peck, Jennie Weed, Estella Clark, Thurlow Weed, Lucille Demarest, Ella Bradshaw, Jennie Charles, Samuel Hanks, Ruth Curry, Mr. Reynolds, C. E. Kibbey, Wallace Weed, Vetravius Buckley, Nellie Hanks, Sarah Hanks, Mary Hanks, Chas. L. Hanks, Effie Hanks, Elise Tomlins, and to all persons interested in the estate of MARGARET J. SMITH, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's County, said county, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 5th day of January, 1900, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Charles W. Hanks, as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 16th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
OTTO H. DROEGE, Attorney for Executor, World Bldg., New York. n24-1aw6wF

WOOLSON, JOHN A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN A. WOOLSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at my place of transacting business, No. 878 Eighth Avenue, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of May, 1900, next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of October, 1899.

SADIE E. WOOLSON, Executrix.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —CITY REAL ESTATE COMPANY, Plaintiff, against LOUISE WEBER, Howard D. Hamm, Joseph Woods, Michael Mahoney, Margaret Mahoney, his wife; Katherine Mahoney, Daniel Mahoney, Elizabeth Moore, Margaret McCarthy, Pauline Simmils, Margaret Bachmann, David Barry, David J. Barry, William J. Barry, John F. Barry, Nellie A. Cael, Margaret Miller, Ann Cashman, William Daly, Catherine Daly, his wife; John Daly, Elizabeth Maher, Mary E. Daly, Margaret T. Daly, Michael Daly, Margaret Daly, his wife; Charles P. Daly, James A. Daly, Ann Daly, Mary Keefe or O'Keefe, if living, or if dead, her husband, heirs at law or devisees, or those who may have succeeded such heirs at law or devisees, all of whom are unknown to plaintiff, and Patrick Burns, Defendants.—Summons.

To each of the above-named Defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the Plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, October 2d, 1899.

WILLIAM H. STOCKWELL, Plaintiff's Attorney, 148 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendants, Ann Cashman, Elizabeth Maher, William Daly, Catherine Daly, John Daly, Mary E. Daly, Margaret T. Daly, Charles P. Daly, James A. Daly, Michael Daly, Margaret Daly, and Mary Keefe or O'Keefe, if living, or if dead, her husband, heirs at law or devisees, or their successors: The foregoing summons is served on you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Frank Henry Bookstaver, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the twenty-ninth day of November, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the twenty-ninth day of November, 1899.—Dated New York, November 29th, 1899.

WILLIAM H. STOCKWELL, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Office and Post Office Address, 146 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. d1-1aw6wF

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —JOHN ARTHUR JAMES, plaintiff, against ABRAHAM STERN, and others, defendants.—Action No. 1.

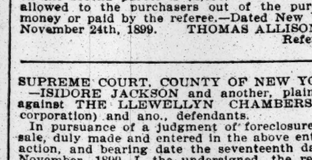
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made in the above entitled action on November 13th, 1899, and duly entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on November 16, 1899, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City and County of New York, on the 19th day of December, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-second Ward (now in the Borough of Manhattan) of the City of New York, on the southerly side of Fifty-eighth Street, and designated by the Street Number West Fifty-eighth Street, bounded and described as follows: Commencing at a point on the southerly line or side of Fifty-eighth Street distant forty (40) feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of the Ninth Avenue and Fifty-Eighth (58) Street, which said point is at the centre of a party wall standing partly on the lot hereby to be described and partly on the lot adjoining it on the west, and running thence southerly and parallel or nearly so with Ninth Avenue and part of the way through the centre of a party wall standing partly on the lot hereby described and partly on the lot adjoining it on the east, seventy-five (75) feet five (5) inches to the southerly side of Fifty-eighth Street, distant sixty (60) feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of the Ninth Avenue and Fifty-eighth (58) Street, which said point is at the centre of a party wall standing partly on the lot hereby to be described and partly on the lot adjoining it on the west, and running thence southerly and parallel or nearly so with Ninth Avenue and part of the way through the centre of a party wall standing partly on the lot hereby described and partly on the lot adjoining it on the east, seventy-five (75) feet five (5) inches; thence eastwardly and parallel or nearly so with Fifty-eighth Street twenty (20) feet; thence northerly and parallel or nearly so with Ninth Avenue and part of the way through the centre of a party wall standing partly on the lot hereby described and partly on the lot adjoining it on the east, seventy-five (75) feet five (5) inches to the southerly side of Fifty-eighth Street and thence westerly along said southerly side of Fifty-eighth Street twenty (20) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated November 24th, 1899.

EDGAR M. LEVENTRITT, Referee.

HOWLAND & MURRAY, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 35 Wall Street, New York, Borough of Manhattan.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold, is $18,640.42 with interest thereon from November 9th, 1899, together with costs, disbursements, and allowances amounting to $615.25, with interest from November 13th, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, water rents, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is $1,017.95, with interest.—Dated, New York, November 24th, 1899.

EDGAR M. LEVENTRITT, Referee.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JOHN ARTHUR JAMES, plaintiff, against ABRAHAM STERN and others, defendants.—Action No. 2.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made in the above-entitled action on November 13th, 1899, and duly entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on November 16th, 1899, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City and County of New York, on the 19th day of December, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

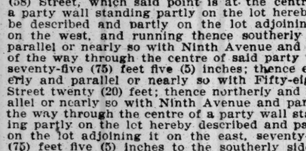
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-second Ward (now in the Borough of Manhattan) of the City of New York, on the southerly side of Fifty-eighth Street distant forty (40) feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of the Ninth Avenue and Fifty-Eighth (58) Street, which said point is at the centre of a party wall standing partly on the lot hereby to be described and partly on the lot adjoining it on the west, and running thence southerly and parallel or nearly so with Ninth Avenue and part of the way through the centre of said party wall seventy-five (75) feet five (5) inches; thence eastwardly and parallel or nearly so with Fifty-eighth Street twenty (20) feet; thence northerly and parallel or nearly so with Ninth Avenue and part of the way through the centre of a party wall standing partly on the lot hereby described and partly on the lot adjoining it on the east, seventy-five (75) feet five (5) inches to the southerly side of Fifty-eighth Street and thence westerly along said southerly side of Fifty-eighth Street twenty (20) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated November 24th, 1899.

EDGAR M. LEVENTRITT, Referee.

HOWLAND & MURRAY, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 35 Wall Street, New York, Borough of Manhattan.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $18,640.42 with interest thereon from November 9th, 1899, together with costs, disbursements, and allowances amounting to $615.25, with interest from November 13th, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, water rents, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is $752.00 with interest.

Dated New York, November 24th, 1899.

EDGAR M. LEVENTRITT, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —THOMAS B. WATSON, Plaintiff, against WILLIAM J. JACKSON and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 22d day of November, 1899, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 21st day of December, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

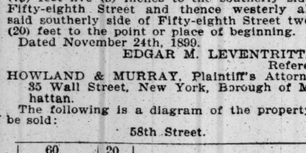
All those certain lots of land known and distinguished as Lots Numbers Fifty-seven and Fifty-eight on a map filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, on the 24th day of September, 1896, entitled "Map of Cebrie Park, in the 24th Ward of the City of New York, and made by Robert L. Wason, City Surveyor, 9 Chambers Street, New York, August 17th, 1896."

Dated New York November 25th, 1899.

EMIL GOLDMARK, Referee.

ARNOW & CEYER, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 150 Nassau Street, New York, Manhattan.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is unknown:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $901.51, with interest thereon from the 13th day of November, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $246.75-100, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is $28.44-100 and interest.

Dated New York, 25th day of November, 1899.

EMIL GOLDMARK, Referee.

n29-2aw3wW&F&dec21

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—HARRIET PERRY, plaintiff, against ELIZABETH DUSENBURY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 14th day of November, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 19th day of December, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-second Ward (now in the Borough of Manhattan) of the City of New York, on the southerly side of Fifty-eighth Street, and designated by the Street Number West Fifty-eighth Street, bounded and described as follows: Commencing at a point on the southerly line or side of Fifty-eighth Street distant forty (40) feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of the Ninth Avenue and Fifty-Eighth (58) Street, which said point is at the centre of a party wall standing partly on the lot hereby to be described and partly on the lot adjoining it on the west, and running thence southerly and parallel or nearly so with Ninth Avenue and part of the way through the centre of said party wall seventy-five (75) feet five (5) inches; thence eastwardly and parallel or nearly so with Fifty-eighth Street twenty (20) feet; thence northerly and parallel or nearly so with Ninth Avenue and part of the way through the centre of a party wall standing partly on the lot hereby described and partly on the lot adjoining it on the east, seventy-five (75) feet five (5) inches to the southerly side of Fifty-eighth Street and thence westerly along said southerly side of Fifty-eighth Street twenty (20) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated November 24th, 1899.

EDGAR M. LEVENTRITT, Referee.

HOWLAND & MURRAY, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 35 Wall Street, New York, Borough of Manhattan.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold, is $18,640.42 with interest thereon from November 9th, 1899, together with costs, disbursements, and allowances amounting to $615.25, with interest from November 13th, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, water rents, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is $752.00 with interest.

Dated New York, November 24th, 1899.

EDGAR M. LEVENTRITT, Referee.

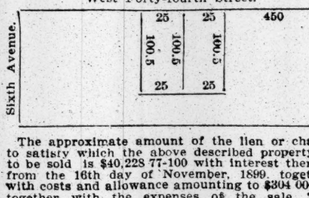
SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—RACHEL LIPPMAN, plaintiff, against THOMAS K. MOORE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 9th day of October, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 26th day of December, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, and the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Eleventh Street, distant one hundred and fifty (150) feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of said easterly side of Seventh Avenue with the southerly side of One Hundred and Eleventh Street; running thence southerly parallel to the said easterly side of Seventh Avenue one hundred (100) feet eleven (11) inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said line, parallel with the said southerly side of One Hundred and Eleventh Street, thirty-three (33) feet six (6) inches; thence northerly, and again parallel with the said easterly side of Seventh Avenue, and part of the distance through a party wall, one hundred (100) feet eleven (11) inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Eleventh Street; thence westerly along the said street thirty-three (33) feet six (6) inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, December 4th, 1899.

EZEKIEL FIXMAN, Referee.

ERDMAN, LEVY & MAYER, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $3,665.04, with interest thereon from the 25th day of September, 1899, together with the costs and allowance amounting to $200.95, with interest from October 9, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $620.10 and interest. The property will be sold subject to a mortgage of $33,500, with interest thereon from about April 1st, 1899, at 5 per cent.—Dated New York, December 4th, 1899.

EZEKIEL FIXMAN, Referee.

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REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ISIDORE JACKSON and another, plaintiffs, against THE LLEWELLYN CHAMBERS (a corporation) and ano., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the seventeenth day of November, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 19th day of December, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, County and State of New York, and more particularly bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Forty-fourth Street, distant four hundred and fifty (450) feet westerly from the intersection of the westerly side of Fifth Avenue with the southerly side of Forty-fourth Street, and running thence westerly along said southerly side of Forty-fourth Street twenty-five (25) feet; thence southerly, and parallel with Fifth Avenue, one hundred (100) feet five (5) inches; thence easterly, and parallel with Forty-fourth Street, twenty-five (25) feet; and thence northerly, and again parallel with Fifth Avenue, one hundred (100) feet and five (5) inches to the point or place of beginning.

And also all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Nineteenth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Forty-fourth Street, distant four hundred and seventy-five (475) feet westerly from the southwesterly corner of Fifth Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, and running thence southwardly, and parallel with Fifth Avenue, one hundred (100) feet and five (5) inches; thence westwardly, and parallel with Forty-fourth Street, twenty-five (25) feet, thence northwardly, and parallel with Fifth Avenue, one hundred (100) feet and five (5) inches to the southerly side of Forty-fourth Street; thence eastwardly, and along said southerly side of Forty-fourth Street, twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, Nov. 20, 1899.

JAMES J. NEALIS, Referee.

A. STERN, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 30-32 West Forty-fourth Street:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $40,228 77-100 with interest thereon from the 16th day of November, 1899 together with costs and allowance amounting to $394 00-100 together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,116 15-100 and interest. The said premises will be sold subject to a first mortgage covering 30 West Forty-fourth Street, amounting to the sum of $25,000, and accrued interest thereon from May 6, 1899, at 4% per annum, and to a first mortgage of $30,000 and accrued interest from June 1st, 1899, at 4% per annum, on premises 32 West Forty-fourth Street.

Dated New York, 20th day of November, 1899.

JAMES J. NEALIS, Referee.

N28-2aw3wTu&F&D19

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK, plaintiff, against MARY L. McGILL, George W. McGill, her husband, and Minnie E. Usher, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the fourth day of October, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, and the City of New York, on the 26th day of December, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, the premises in the said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate at Riverdale, City and County of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the southeasterly corner of the premises hereby intended to be described on the westerly side of Palisade Avenue at a point thirty-three feet northerly of the north line of land now, or late, of William H. Appleton, and on the northerly line of South Avenue, and running thence along the westerly line of Palisade Avenue and north seventeen degrees east four hundred and fifty-six feet to the corner of land now, or late, of Albert G. Hyde; thence along said Hyde's land at right angles to Palisade Avenue, and passing fifty feet northwardly from the northeasterly corner of the house built upon said premises, north seventy-three degrees, west three hundred and forty feet to the easterly side of an alley; thence southerly side of said alley, south fifteen degrees west one hundred and seventy-five feet to the northerly side of South Avenue; thence along the northerly side of South Avenue, south sixty-four degrees and fifteen minutes east one hundred and twenty-nine feet; thence still along the north side of South Avenue, on a line parallel with and thirty-three feet distant from the aforesaid William H. Appleton's land; south ten degrees west two hundred and thirty-six feet; thence still along the north side of South Avenue on a line parallel with and thirty-three feet distant from said Appleton's land, south sixty-three degrees and forty-five minutes east, one hundred and seventy-eight feet to the place of beginning, containing two acres and five hundred and fifty-seven one-thousandths of an acre of land, be the same more or less.

Together with all the right, title, and interest of the parties of the first part, of, in, and to the streets, avenues, and alleys adjoining said premises to the centre line thereof, and also the right and privilege of passing over and through said alley above mentioned in common with the other owners of land adjacent thereto.—Dated New York, December 4th, 1899.

DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Referee.

DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $24,196.1, with interest from the 2d day of October, 1899, together with the costs and allowances amounting to $326.28, with interest from the 4th day of October, 1899, and the expenses of sale.

The approximate amount of taxes and assessments or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $473 and interest.—Dated New York, December 4th, 1899.

DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Referee.

d5-2aw3wT&F&D26

SURROGATE NOTICES.

RHOADS, GEORGE B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE B. RHOADS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Benjamin Wright, No. 38 Park Row in the City of New York, on or before the 13th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 2nd day of October, 1899. ELIZABETH RHOADS, Administratrix. BENJAMIN WRIGHT, Attorney for Administratrix, 38 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. oct6-1aw6mF

MARTIN, HENRIETTA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRIETTA MARTIN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Room 101, No. 22 William Street, Borough of Manhattan in the City of New York, on or before the 2d day of June next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of November, 1899. THOMAS M. MARTIN, Executor. MURRAY, BENNETT & INGERSOLL, Attorneys for Executor, 22 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK, plaintiff, against the NEW YORK STEAM POWER COMPANY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 18th day of November, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 4th of January, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by McVickar and Company, auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

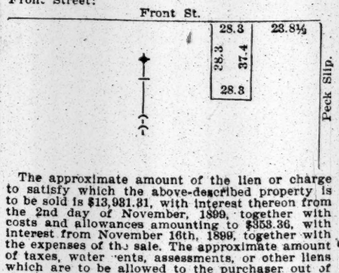
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Second Ward of the City of New York, designated on a Map filed in the Comptroller's Office as lot Number Seven, which lot with the building thereon is known as Number Two Hundred and Thirty-three (233) Front Street, bounded northwesterly in front by Front Street, southeasterly in the rear by lot marked Number , upon the above-mentioned Map, northeasterly by a lot of ground formerly leased by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York to David Lydig, and by the said Corporation leased to the executrix and executors of the last will and testament of Philip M Lydig, deceased, by indenture of lease bearing date the first day of July, in the year 1874; southwesterly by a lot of ground formerly belonging to Thomas Ellison and containing in breadth in front and rear Twenty-eight (28) feet, three (3) inches, and in depth on the northeasterly side Thirty-seven (37) feet and four (4) inches, and on the southwesterly side Thirty-eight (38) feet, three (3) inches, be the said several dimensions more or less. Being the same premises which were conveyed to Samuel H. Drew, one of the parties of the first part to said mortgage, by William J. Roome and wife and Leslie M. Daniel, by deed of conveyance bearing date the sixteenth day of June, 1862.

The above mortgaged premises being subject to a certain agreement dated February 13, 1892, made between William J. Roome and others and Dennis Doyle, recorded March 8, 1892, Liber 9 of Conveyances, Section 1, Page 332, affecting the northerly wall of said premises.—Dated New York, December 13th, 1899.

JOHN PROCTOR CLARKE, Referee.

MILLER, PECKHAM & DIXON, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the above-described premises, known by the street number 233 Front Street:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $13,931.31, with interest thereon from the 2nd day of November, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $353.36, with interest from November 16th, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, water rents, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $615.04 and interest.—Dated New York, December 13, 1899.

JOHN PROCTOR CLARKE.

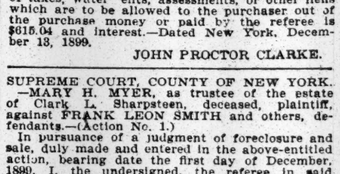
SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —MARY H. MYER, as trustee of the estate of Clara L. Sharpstein, deceased, plaintiff, against FRANK LEON SMITH and others, defendants.—(Action No. 1.)

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the first day of December, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 28th day of December, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., Auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described, as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City, County and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Ninety-sixth Street two hundred and four feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly line of Ninety-sixth Street with the easterly line of Columbus Avenue, running thence northerly and parallel with Columbus Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall one hundred feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block between 96th and 97th Streets; thence easterly along said centre line and parallel with 96th Street 20 feet 8 inches; thence southerly and parallel with Columbus Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall 100 feet 11 inches to the northerly side of 96th Street; thence westerly along the northerly side of 96th Street 20 feet 8 inches to the point or place of beginning. The said premises being situated in Block 1,882, in Section 7, on the Land Map of the City of New York.—Dated New York, December 4th, 1899.

CLIFFORD W. HARTRIDGE, Referee.

JOHNSTON & JOHNSTON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 8 and 10 Centre St., Manhattan Borough, New York City.



The street number of said premises is 49 (old No. 57) West 96th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $22,225.00, with interest thereon from the 1st day of December, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $334.66, with interest from December 1st, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $2,048.21 and interest.—Dated New York, December 4th, 1899.

CLIFFORD W. HARTRIDGE, Referee.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

PONVERT, LOUIS J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOUIS J. PONVERT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Lawrence & Hughes, No. 120 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 26th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of August, 1899. AMY K. PONVERT, Executrix. LAWRENCE & HUGHES, Attys. for Execut

TO ENJOIN THE GOVERNOR

Mr. Whalen Institutes Proceedings to Stop Astoria Grant.

WILL SUE FOR AN INJUNCTION

Albany Officials Say Action Is Taken Too Late—The Governor Cannot Be Restrained.

ALBANY, Dec. 14.—John T. O'Brien, representing Corporation Counsel John Whalen of New York City, came to Albany to-day and served papers on Gov. Roosevelt, Secretary of State McDonough, Attorney General Davies, Controller Morgan, and other members of the State Land Board to restrain and enjoin the Commissioners from granting the application of the Astoria Light, Heat and Power Company for a grant of sixteen and one-half acres of land under water at Astoria. The Corporation Counsel will move for the granting of such injunction at a special term of the Supreme Court to be held at Albany Dec. 26.

The injunction also seeks to restrain Secretary of State McDonough from issuing any letters patent of land under water to the Astoria Company, or Gov. Roosevelt from signing such letters patent.

The proceedings are instituted on the affidavit of Corporation Counsel Whalen, who, after reciting the facts of the case, declares that issuance of the grants will result in irreparable loss to the city incapable of being redressed in money damages, and, in addition, the issuance of such grants will seriously interfere with the administration of the affairs of the Department of Docks and Ferries, and particularly with the plan of the water front of the City of New York, as the same is being contemplated and matured for the future government of the said water front. Wherefore the plaintiff prays that an injunction issue perpetually restraining and enjoining the defendants, the Commissioners of the Land Office, from granting the applications of the Astoria Company.

Secretary of State McDonough to-day, in discussing the matter, said that so far as the action and motion for the injunction affected the Commissioners of the Land Office, the suit seems to be late. The acts which it is proposed to enjoin them from doing were done at the meeting of the board on Dec. 7. They then passed the resolution making the grant in question, and that, having done this, their function ended as to this grant.

"When the money was paid to the State," he added, "the Deputy Secretary of State signed the patent and sent it to the Governor. The patent has been in the hands of the Governor for several days, so that nothing remains to be done by the Land Board, and therefore nothing that they may be restrained from doing. The complaint demands as relief that an injunction shall be granted restraining the Land Board and the Governor from executing and issuing this patent. Inasmuch as the only remaining act to be done is that of the Governor in executing the patent, if the injunction be granted the effect will be to restrain the Governor from the performance of an executive act.

"I am sure," he continued, "that the learned Corporation Counsel of New York must know that no court in the State has jurisdiction to restrain and prevent the Governor from the performance of his official duties. In the Broderick case, which was decided by the Court of Appeals last year, where it was sought to compel Gov. Morton and the other members of the Board of Trustees of Public Buildings to reinstate Broderick, under the law giving preference to veterans, the Court held that a mandamus could not be issued as against the Governor, that the Executive department of the Government was a co-ordinate branch, and could not be controlled by the judiciary.

"In view of this decision of the Court of Appeals, I doubt very much whether the legal question, that is, as to whether the State may grant title to lands under water within the territory of Greater New York, can be raised in this case. It seems to me that if the City of New York desires to review the action of the board some other method should be resorted to.

"I notice, by the eighth allegation of the complaint, it is alleged that the Commissioners of the Land Office had no legal right or authority to make the grant in question. If that be true, then the grant issued pursuant to the resolution of the Commissioners must be void, and therefore vests no title in the grantee, and it seems to me strange that an effort should be made to enjoin the board from the performance of what is claimed to be an absolutely void act." The only proceeding that can lie is a writ of certiorari for the review of the proceedings of the board under which the grant was made.

Gov. Roosevelt will take no action as to the disposition he will make of the letters patent until a decision shall be rendered by the Supreme Court on the application of Corporation Counsel Whalen. The Governor sought Attorney General Davies's advice as to what effect the service of the notice of the motion to be argued on Dec. 26 has on his powers in the matter, and, while the opinion of the Attorney General is that the court has no power to enjoin the Governor, and that the service of a motion does not lessen or prevent an exercise of his powers in the pending case, he advised the Governor that it would be best, out of courtesy to the court, to take no action in regard to the letters patent until the courts have disposed of the proceedings which Mr. Whalen has instituted.

The special committee of the Land Board appointed to procure information relative to grants of land under water made by the board within the corporate limits of Greater New York has submitted to the Governor a report containing the desired information. While this report has not been made public, it is said that it shows that the price charged for the land granted to the Astoria Company is on a par with other grants made in that locality.

The officials of the Law Department yesterday declared that the action to prevent the grant to the Astoria Light, Heat and Power Company was taken merely because this application was the first one on the calendar of the Land Board, and not because of any opposition there might be to the company as a result of the Astoria Gas scandal at the last session of the Legislature. "There is nothing behind the attack," said Assistant Corporation Counsel Freedman. "We are opposed to the State giving away franchises which should belong to the city, and we mean to contest every application made under these circumstances until we get a final judicial decision."

ASTORIA GRANT INDORSED.

Republicans of Queens Want the Governor to Confirm It.

The efforts of the Astoria Light, Heat and Power Company to secure the Governor's approval of the grant of land under water at Berrian's Island made to it by the State Land Board have been indorsed by the organization of the Republican Party in the Borough of Queens. At a meeting of the Queens County Republican Committee held in the Lincoln Club House, Third Street, Long Island City, yesterday afternoon, a preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted and the Secretary was directed to send a certified copy to Gov. Roosevelt. The resolution was offered by Postmaster George Ripperger of Long Island City.

The preamble and resolution adopted by the committee are as follows:

Whereas, The State Land Commissioners of the State of New York have granted to the Astoria Light, Heat and Power Company certain privileges in relation to the occupancy and improvement of land around Berrian's Island, City of New York; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the Republican County Committee, hereby indorse and approve the action of said Land Commission, and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to his Excellency the Governor.

Grants of Land Under Water.

The New York, Woodhaven and Rockaway Beach Railroad has received from the State Land Commissioners two grants of land under water in Jamaica Bay, aggregating sity acres. The land is located off the northeast corner of the railroad company's dock at Hammill's, Queens Borough.

Ladies' Day at Lotos Club.

The first ladies' day of the season was given by the Lotos Club at its clubhouse yesterday afternoon. During the hours of the reception, from 2 to 5 o'clock, there was a large attendance of women who had received cards of invitation from members of the club and who listened to some good music and enjoyed refreshments. The first art exhibition of the season at the Lotos Club, which will consist of a number of American landscapes, will begin this afternoon and continue for several days.

The silky Astrachan, that comes only from Europe, makes the most luxurious overcoat possible to make—almost too luxurious; doesn't give real hard service.

But some men insist upon the very best, regardless of wear and cost, and we have it, in smooth as well as rough, in all sorts of cloths and all kinds of make-up—an overcoat stock neither we nor others can hope to better.

$50 was the price of all the Astrachans, but the olive brown hasn't proved popular—so we've chopped its price down to $35. Only the olive brown.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

LEGAL NOTES.

ENTITLED TO BACK PAY.—Justice Bischoff yesterday, in settling the order in the case of Simon Warschauer and others, who in mandamus proceedings were required to be reinstated as Inspectors of Water Supply at a salary of $3 a day, from which position they were removed by William Dalton, Commissioner of Water Supply, held that these men were entitled to a direction that Mr. Dalton audit their claims for the amount of their back pay for the period during which they were wrongfully prevented from performing their duties.

***

RIGHT TO SURPLUS MONEYS.—When Mrs. Jane E. Campbell purchased certain real estate in this city in December, 1894, the consideration for the conveyance was paid entirely by her husband, William C. Campbell. He was indebted at the time to the Central National Bank for more than $10,000, and he also owed Daniel H. and Hiram C. Bennett. Mrs. Jennie J. Mandeville recently brought an action to foreclose her purchase money mortgage upon this property, and upon the foreclosure sale there was a surplus of something more than $12,000, which was deposited with the City Chamberlain. Each of the parties made a claim to this surplus. It appeared on the hearing before a referee that the bank and the Bennetts had each obtained judgment against Campbell, the former in February, 1896, and the latter in April of the same year. Then the Bennetts began a suit against Mrs. Campbell to enforce their lien as creditors upon the lands conveyed to her, and they recovered a judgment in their favor. Subsequently a like suit was begun by the bank, and a lis pendens was filed, but the action was never tried. The First Appellate Division has now affirmed an order made in the surplus money proceeding, deciding that the Bennetts were entitled to all the surplus money. The Court holds, by Justice Rumsey, that under Section 4 of the real property law of 1896, which provides that where the consideration for a grant is paid by another than the grantee it shall be presumed fraudulent as against the creditors of the person paying the consideration, and where a fraudulent intent is not disproved, a trust shall result in favor of such creditors, a creditor first perfecting an action in equity, after exhausting legal remedies to reach the trust property, acquires a lien prior to those of other creditors, entitling his claim to preference over theirs.

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VOLUNTARY DISSOLUTION OF CORPORATION.—When the Dolgeville Electric Light and Power Company instituted proceedings by petition to wind up its affairs, on the ground of its insolvency, the Commercial Bank, a creditor, interposed the objection that as the petition was not verified by a majority of the Directors, the court had no jurisdiction. It appeared that something more than a year before the petition was filed an attempt had been made to reduce the number of Directors from thirteen to five, and that the petition had been signed by four of these five. The Court of Appeals has reversed an order of the Fourth Appellate Division, affirming two orders of the Special Term, one confirming the report of the referee dissolving the corporation and the other denying the bank's application to dismiss the proceeding. Chief Judge Parker, giving the court's opinion, holds that the petition presented in such proceeding to empower the court to act must have been verified by a majority of the Directors, and that to legally increase or reduce the number of Directors of a stock corporation a transcript of the minutes of the stockholders' meeting at which the change was determined upon shall have been filed in the offices where the original certificate of incorporation was filed, as provided by Section 21 of the stock corporation law. As the filing of the transcript in this case was not done until after the proceedings were instituted, it was held that the petition was not signed by a majority of its Directors.

***

CONTRACT TO IMPROVE BOTTOM OF PARK LAKE.—William G. Horgan contracted with the city in January, 1893, for clearing and concreting the bottom of the Park lake called "The Pond," near Fifty-ninth Street and Fifth and Sixth Avenues. The contract provided that the contractor should drain off all water from the bottom during the progress of the work, that he should furnish all pumping or bailing required for the proper prosecution of the work, and that he should satisfy himself as to the nature and amount of the work to be done by personal examination of the location. There was an outlet pipe in the bottom of the lake, the gate of which only was visible on Mr. Horgan's personal examination of the proposed work; but, on his attempting to draw off the water thereby in the progress of the work, the underground pipe or sewer proved to be obstructed and failed to remove the water for a considerable depth. Mr. Horgan was consequently compelled to pump out the water, and for so doing he claimed to recover from the city as for extra work. A judgment dismissing the complaint in September, 1896, was unanimously affirmed by the First Appellate Division a year later, Justice Barrett giving the opinion. The Court of Appeals has directed a reversal, holding, in an opinion by Judge Bartlett, Judges Gray and O'Brien dissenting, that a provision in the contract that all loss or damage arising out of the nature of the work to be done, or from any unforeseen obstruction or difficulties which might be encountered in its prosecution, or from incumbrances on the line of the work, should be sustained by the contractor, applied to the work to be done, and to the unforeseen obstruction or difficulties which might be encountered under the contract, and therefore did not affect the extra work to which the contractor was subjected because of the unforeseen obstruction in the outlet pipe, such obstruction being entirely outside the contract. The municipality having, by its own act, caused the work to be done to be more expensive than it otherwise would have been under the original contract, was held to be liable to the contractor for the increased cost or extra work.

Women Wage Earners.—Miss Kate Sanborn, author of "The Wit of Women," &c., will have an article entitled "Some Wage Earners and a Smith," telling of women who have made their own way in life and have supported others without loss of feminine charm, in THE NEW YORK TIMES next Sunday. Order in advance to be sure of getting a copy. Sunday edition, 2 cents. All the news that's fit to print.—Adv.

SILK UMBRELLAS.

Made of pure twill silk, paragon frame. Steel rod, close rolling. Sterling silver swedges.
Men's 28 inch,—black.
Women's 26 inch,—black, navy, garnet or myrtle.
Prince of Wales, "opera" and princess shape handles of English furze, box and weichsel, cherry wood, sterling silver, and horns, in novel attractive designs,
$1.95 Each;
Value $3.50.

MEN'S GLOVES.

To-day and To-morrow.

Prix Seam,—Cape "walking" Gloves,—English cut thumb,—full gusset fingers.
Fine quality, perfect shape and finish,
$1.10 per pair;
Usual price $1.50.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., BROADWAY & 11TH ST

WILCOXSON SEPARATION SUIT.

Husband, Accused of Cruelty, Says the Conduct of His Wife Caused Their Domestic Trouble.

Martin Niles Wilcoxson, whose wife is suing him for a separation on the ground of cruelty, was put on the stand before Justice Russell, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, and told his side of the case. Mrs. Wilcoxson frequently showed by her whispered protests to her lawyer that she disagreed with the testimony of the defendant.

Mr. Zaring, his counsel, began at once to question him about his wife's doings with Capt. Parker at Glengariff Castle. "Was Capt. Parker stopping at the castle when you were there?" he asked.

"He was," the witness replied.

"Do you know that he was requested to leave because of his intimacy with Mrs. Wilcoxson?"

"He was requested to leave by his host because it looked as if they were intimate."

"Did you speak to your wife about the matter?"

"Yes. I told her that while I did not think that there was anything really wrong, she had certainly acted improperly, and that she had given rise to scandalous remarks on the part of others."

Mr. Zaring questioned him about letters that had been sent to his mother by the owner of the leased Grange Erin. This lady at first requested, and at last insisted, that Mrs. Wilcoxson must leave, as her actions were giving the place a bad name. These letters, Mrs. Wilcoxson said, were opened by him after his mother's death and shown to his wife. "I told her," said he, "that I had no reason to think that she was doing anything wrong, but her reception of army officers alone for hours at a time while I was away gave rise to talk. I told her that she was disgracing herself and her children by acting so. Mrs. Wilcoxson said that the letters were libelous. I told her that maybe they were, but that her actions had given people the opportunity to talk that way of her."

Mrs. Wilcoxson, the witness said, at one time told him that she was in love with an officer, and that she was going to get a divorce if she could, and if not she would go and live near him. He told of a time when she deserted him at Ostend. The tearing up of the letters, which led to her assault upon him with a whip, he said, was in consequence of Mrs. Wilcoxson's frank avowal of her love for the officer.

Mrs. Wilcoxson, he said, had in her room the photographs of Capt. Hull and Mr. Douglass. By the side of each she had a nude painting which the witness gave her before they were married. "I especially objected to Capt. Hull's photograph," he said. "I had objected mildly to them before, but when I found the servants were laughing about them I determined to take them down. I had threatened to do so before, but every time I spoke of it Mrs. Wilcoxson packed her trunk and said she would go away.

"I went in and tore up Capt. Hull's photograph. She ordered me out of the room, but I went on and tore up the photograph of Douglass as well. She said to me, 'This ends everything.' She reached up to the mantel, where she had a cowhide whip her father had given her. It was about three feet long, two inches at the butt, and was what is called a loaded cowhide. She picked it up and struck me across the face with it. I did not attempt to take hold of her. I simply put up my hands to ward off the blows from my face. I turned and went out of the room and went into Miss Lindsay's room. I said to her, 'Miss Lindsay, will you bear witness that Mrs. Wilcoxson struck me.' 'Yes, I will,' she said. 'She is a bad woman. I know that. I am sorry for you.'"

Wilcoxson also told of the incident connected with the gun, which his wife had mentioned. He said that they had talked together about a letter she had received. She picked up the gun, he said, and went out of the house with it. He called Mary Ellen, her confidential servant, and told her to follow her, as she was hysterical. He then went to a window near which she stood. The maid cried out that she could not get the gun from Mrs. Wilcoxson, and he went out himself. She cried to him, "Step a step nearer and I will shoot you." Wilcoxson said he ducked his head and caught the muzzle of the gun. He discharged it himself and then took it away from her.

Susan Elizabeth Bolce, who acted as housekeeper for the couple at the Catskill house, testified to certain occurrences there. The defense then rested, and Justice Russell reserved his decision.

Bank Employes' Pay Increased.

A 10 per cent. advance was made yesterday in the salaries of the employes of the Provident Institution for Savings at Washington and Grand Streets, Jersey City. The managers re-elected the officers. The President is Edward W. Kingsland. The deposits received during the year ending Oct. 1 were $3,001,639.93; the amount paid out, $2,554,141.67. The total number of depositors was 24,200, a gain of 2,000.

SILK STOCKINGS.

Ladies' finest quality, black, pure Thread Silk Stockings, $2.00 per pair.

Or, packed, three pairs in box,
$5.00 per box;
Usual Price $2.50 per pair.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

EXCHANGE MEMBER EXPELLED.

Washington L. Galbraith of the Consolidated Found Guilty of "Obvious Fraud."

Washington L. Galbraith was found guilty last evening of "obvious fraud" by the Board of Directors of the Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange and was expelled from membership. The technical charge against him involved specifications of conduct prejudicial to the welfare and repute of the Exchange, and the fundamental offense was sending out circulars of the Franklin Syndicate character after the officers of the Exchange had prohibited such practices.

Galbraith has handsome offices at 38 Wall Street, and lives at 210 Second Avenue. He joined the Consolidated Exchange in October, 1896. He had been in Wall Street for several years before he went into business for himself, and was last employed by E. B. Cuthbert & Co., who went out of business under an assignment. When Miller's concern in Brooklyn was attracting public attention Galbraith was issuing circulars which promised great returns on money confided to him for investment. The Exchange Directors made a ruling against the sending out of such circulars by members, and their claim is that he disregarded it. Galbraith was arraigned before the Directors Dec. 1, and part of the evidence against him was his circulars, which conveyed the impression that he was syndicating his phenomenal luck. One of these circulars said, in part:

Since writing you on Oct. 1 we have made a number of profitable turns for our clients in the stock market; parties who complied with our request to have funds in our hand on Oct. 10 have earned upward of 100 per cent. on their investments, and their profits are increasing every day.

The Directors were in session nearly two hours last evening before passing the resolutions adjudging him guilty of obvious fraud and expelling him. In discussing the charges against him, Galbraith insisted that when action was taken by the Directors because of the Franklin Syndicate scandal he ceased to send out his circulars. When summoned before the Directors he exhibited his trades to prove that he executed every contract he entered into. He considered that he had dealt fairly with his customers. Members of the board which decided Galbraith's case said that they knew of no action having been taken against him by any of his customers.

HIGH BIDS FOR SEIZED GOODS.

Four Lots Auctioned at the Public Stores Fascinated Buyers.

Unusual bids prevailed at the auction sale of seized goods at the Seizure Room in the Public Stores yesterday. Some of the goods sold had been seized for undervaluation, and some because of attempts to smuggle them. The sale realized nearly $5,700. The lot which brought the highest price was a pair of diamond earrings. They sold for $250. They had been appraised at only $150.

An antique inlaid table of French make, which was appraised at $64, and which was seized because that was more than 50 per cent. in excess of the invoice value, sold for $101. It had one leg broken, and was otherwise somewhat damaged. It is surmised that one reason for this extraordinary price was the fact that there was one drawer which the Custom House officials had not been able to unlock. Some of the bidders seemed to think that in this drawer would be found treasures of some French nobleman of Revolutionary times.

There were also seven cases of braid machinery, which sold pretty well. They were said to have cost $117, and the duty would have been 45 per cent. ad valorem. The lot sold for $232.50.

A cigar dealer on the Bowery paid $7 a hundred for a lot of Puerto Rican cigars, which he afterward learned cost 48 cents a hundred in Puerto Rico.

Men's Cravats.

Fine, exclusive fabrics, Large English Shawl Scarfs,
$2.50;
Value $3.50 to $5.00

English Shawl Scarfs,—large size, fine, heavy silk,—to be tied "once over" or four-in-hand,
$2.00 Each;
Former price $3.00

The newest tie silk "knicker-foil" weave, shot-black and purple, black and yale blue, etc., or granite mixtures,—plain or striped,
$2.50 Each;
Usual value $3.50

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

Registered Trade Mark.

"The Linen Store."

Handkerchief Stock at a Glance.

Plain Hemstitched handkerchiefs for men, women and children, in every variety of size, quality, and width of hem, with prices beginning at 10c. a piece and ending at $60 a dozen. Initial handkerchiefs for Children at 12½ and 25 cents each, for Ladies from 25c. to $2.00 each, for Gentlemen from 25c. to $1.00 each. Embroidered Handkerchiefs selected in every instance with a view to their individual merit from 25c. to $25 each. Lace and Lace Trimmed in beautiful assortment from 25c. to $30 each.

All Pure Linen.
"THE LINEN STORE."

James McCutcheon & Co.
14 West 23d Street, N. Y.

Gifts useful—beautiful—and NOT expensive.

Silk Mufflers,
$1, $1.50, $2, $2.50, $3.

House Coats,
$4.75 up to $18.

Bath Robes,
$4, $5, $6, $7, $8, $10.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.
Three BROADWAY Stores.
Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

CATS.

Some fine Angora, long hair, cats very affectionate, handsome and large.

CANARIES

Are now in best song; clear yellow, clear green crested varieties, each one warranted to sing to suit you.

PARROTS

In great variety. Young birds at low prices and talkers. One great talker and singer, he's a prize for $250.00. Christmas birds selected now sent when desired. Holden's new Book on Birds, 136 pages, how to keep bird singing all the time, by mail, for 25 cents, stamps.
G. P. HOLDEN, 240 6th Av., bet. 15th & 16th Sts.

REV. KIELY'S WILL CONTESTED.

Charge of Fraud Against His Spiritual Adviser, Father Hefy.

A contest over the will of the Rev. John M. Kiely, pastor of the Roman Catholic Church of the Transfiguration, who died on August 9 last, was begun in Surrogate Abbott's court, Brooklyn, yesterday. The ground of the contest is that Father Kiely was insane when he executed his will on Sept. 15, 1898. The will provides that $500 shall be expended in caring for his grave, $500 is to be paid to the Church of the Transfiguration for masses, and $1,000 is to be given to the parochial school. There are other bequests to relatives and for charity. The residuary legatee is the Rev. Father J. J. Hefy. He and Jacob Hurtz are named as executors.

Objections to the will are filed by Cornelius O'Connor, official guardian for Maurice F. and Christina Kirby, children of John P. Kirby, Father Kiely's cousin, who has been missing since 1895. O'Connor alleges that Father Kiely was insane for sixteen months prior to the execution of the will and that Father Hefy, who was his spiritual adviser and nurse, procured the execution of the will by fraud. O'Connor also alleges that between Jan. 1, 1890, and May 23, 1897, Father Kiely executed a will making John F. Kirby's children his beneficiaries.

In the Surrogate's Court yesterday Lawyer Francis A. McCloskey moved to set aside the order appointing O'Connor special guardian on the ground that there was no proof that John F. Kirby is dead. Surrogate Abbott said the special guardian would have to prove the existence of the prior will and adjourned the hearing for a week.

FOR NAVAL VETERANS' HOME.

Movement to Build It Launched at Musical and Dramatic Tea.

The movement for the building of the Naval Veterans' Home was successfully launched yesterday afternoon from 3 to 6 o'clock at a largely attended musical and dramatic tea given at the residence of Mrs. George W. Dilks, 34 West Ninth Street. The diversion was originated and conducted by Mrs. Andrew J. Robinson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Dilks.

Letters were read from Admiral Dewey, Gen. Miles, Secretary Long, Assistant Secretary Allen, Miss Bailey, the Chinese Minister, and others expressing sympathy with the movement and regretting their inability to be present at the tea. William C. Whitney sent a check for the proposed home, as did John Drew, who was to have taken part in the entertainment, but was unable to do so.

Those who took an active part in the entertainment included Lillian Russell, Mme. Giulia Valda, Mr. Detlinger, "Press" Eldridge, Paul Johnning, "Aunt Louisa" Eldridge, Thomas Karl, and Levy's Orchestra. Mrs. Donald McLean made an address on "The Navy." The Reception Committee included Mrs. G. W. Dilks, Mrs. A. J. Robinson, Mrs. William T. Salter, Mrs. Bruce Crane, and Miss Justice. Among those present were Col. Asa Bird Gardiner, Randolph Guggenheimer, Mrs. Clarence Postley, Miss Postley, Mrs. Frederick Booss, Mrs. G. Westervelt, and Mrs. Walter Smith.

During the afternoon there was a discussion of plans for the Naval Fair, which will probably be held at Madison Square Garden during the first week of March, 1900, for the benefit of the building fund of the proposed home.

O'Neill's.

Beginning Saturday, Dec. 16, Our Store will be Open Evenings Until Christmas.

Special Reduction Sale In the Girls' and Misses' Dept.

FOR TO-DAY AND SATURDAY.

Children's Dresses.

CHILDREN'S DRESSES in Fancy Plaids and Cashmere, three different styles, all trimmed with fancy braid and buttons, 4 to 14 year sizes, Formerly 4.00,
Special 2.00

CHILDREN'S DRESSES in all-wool Serge and Fancy Materials, sailor effect, neatly trimmed, 6 to 14 year sizes,
Formerly 7.50 and 6.50,
Special 3.98

Misses' Jackets.

MISSES' TAILOR-MADE JACKETS of Kersey, Blue, Brown, Tan and Oxford shades, a number with inlaid velvet collars, 14 to 18 year sizes, Formerly 10.00
Special 7.50

Misses' Suits.

MISSES' TAILOR-MADE SUITS of Cheviot Serge, Fly Front Jacket, with inlaid velvet Collar, Brown and Blue,
Formerly 13.00,
Special 8.98

Holiday Specials in Handkerchiefs!

Very Fine Embroidered Cambric Lawn and Pure Linen Handkerchiefs, a number with Lace Edges and corners, new designs. Regular price 20c. and 23c., 12½c. Each

All-Linen Hand and Machine Embroidered and Hemstitched Handkerchiefs. Regular Price 40c. and 45c., now on sale at 25c. Each

Men's All-Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, full size and extra fine quality, quarter, half and one inch hems, with or without embroidered initials. Regular value 40c., 25c. Each

Children's Handkerchiefs with Colored Borders, with or without embroidered initials, three in a box, 25c. Box

LATEST NOVELTIES IN WOMEN'S NECKWEAR AT VERY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

Mail Orders Receive Prompt Attention.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st St.

FF FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

A CHAPTER ON CHAIRS.

From time immemorial there has hovered sentiment about chairs. Why should we care to now possess a genuine Windsor or Chippendale, with a direct lineage to back it, but no longer able to hold any weight, when it is possible to have their replicas with the same exquisite polishings and grainings in acclimated wood?

With the matching period past, every piece of furniture stands on its own basis of elegance. There is the low-backed, wide-legged chair with broad arms, that is Dutch. Mayhap its neighbor has a high, carved back and curiously twisted legs—that is Flemish. Comfort in both or nineteenth century common sense. Our ancestors often made comfort a minor point.

Mahogany harmonizes with everything; in the dainty Louis XV. or XVI. style or in the Dutch marqueterie, it cannot fail to add a note of beauty to any furnishings, however economical or extravagant they are.

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43-45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S Broadway & 30th St.....at 8:20. Daniel Frohman.....Manager. Matinées WED. and SAT. DANIEL FROHMAN'S COMP'Y, Henry Arthur Jones's play, The Maneuvers of Jane

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d.....at 8:30. Daniel Frohman.....Manager. Matinées Thursday & Sat., 2. FOURTH MONTH. CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS ANNIE RUSSELL in MISS HOBBS MISS HOBBS

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway & 40th St. Ev'gs 8:20. Mats. Wednesday and Saturday, 2:15. JOHN DREW | THE TYRANNY OF TEARS. Dec. 25—Empire Company in MY LADY'S LORD.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. 24th St. & B'way. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Evenings, 8:30. Matinées, 2:15. Wheels Within Wheels. Messrs. Frohman Present By R. C. Carton. Author Lord & Lady Algy.

Charles Frohman's Criterion Theatre B'way & 44th St. MATINEE SATURDAY. JULIA MARLOWE | Barbara Frietchie. Ev'gs, 8:30.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. Evenings, 8. Mat. Saturday. "A GREAT SUCCESS."—HERALD. WM. GILLETTE in His New Play, SHERLOCK HOLMES

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av. Evenings, 8:15. Saturday Matinée at 2. MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD THIS WEEK ONLY | BEAU BRUMMEL. Monday, Dec. 18, for 3 nights, "The Devil's Disciple." Dec. 21, "Prince Karl." Dec. 22, "A Parisian Romance." Mat. Dec. 23, "Prince Karl." Ngt. Dec. 23, "Dr. Jekyll & Mr. Hyde." Dec. 25, "The First Violin." Seats sold 2 weeks in advance.

AMERICAN 42ND & 8TH AVE. CASTLE SQ. OR CO. LAST TIMES THIS SEASON OF To-night, Carmen; Sat. Mat. & Ev., Aida; Ev's, 8:15, 25c. to $1. Mat. Wed., Sat., 2:15; adm. 25c. Week Dec. 18, Theatre closed in preparation for Great Christmas Production. THE BEGGAR STUDENT.

PROCTOR'S 23d ST. BIG COMEDY BILL! Cont. Perf. Mov'g Pict'res (new) 15, 25, 50c. Mansfield & Wilbur, &c.

PALACE 58th St. & 3d Av. The Perfect Woman Cont. Perf. Alcide Capitaine, Fox 15, 25, 50c. & Allen, Moving Pic.

CASINO! 3D MNTH. & Last 4 Wks.! Last 20 Ngts! Last Mat. Tmrw but 3. Souv. Ngt. Dec. 22. 100th Performance. ALICE NIELSEN OPERA COMPANY in The Singing Girl!

KEITH'S CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE. CRAGGS, GUITANOS, MARZELLA'S COCKATOOS. THE GIRL WITH THE AUBURN HAIR. Falke & Semon. Duncan. Biograph.

Koster & Bial's 34th St., 8:15. Mats., 2:15. "ROUND NEW YORK." 50c. BARGAIN MAT. SATURDAY. TO ALL PARTS OF HOUSE. Last Times—Next Week return to Vaudeville.

MANHATTAN Theatre. 33d & B'y. Ev. 8:15. Sat. Mat. ANNA HELD in PAPA'S WIFE.

Weber & Fields' MUSIC HALL, B'w'y & 30 St. Matinées Tues. & Sat. Whirl-I-Gig & BARBARA FIDGETY

HARLEM Op. House. DENMAN THOMPSON & The Old Homestead. 8:15. Sat. Mat., 2:15. Next Week—Daly's production, The Great Ruby.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S Music Hall. 125th St. & 7th Av. Res. Orch., 50c. Bal. 25c. Mats. Wed. & Sat. WEBER'S BIG OLYMPIA COMPANY.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1899-1900.
Under the Direction of Mr. MAURICE GRAU.
Opening Night, Monday, Dec. 18, at 8.
Gounod's Opera,
ROMEO ET JULIETTE, (in French.)
Mmes. Eames, Bauermeister, and Mantelli; MM. Alvarez, (début,) Plançon, Bars, Illy, Dufriche, Meux, Vanni, and Ed. de Reszke.
Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli.
Wed. Evg., Dec. 20, at 8, Bizet's opera, CARMEN, (in French.) Mmes. Calvé, Bauermeister, Van Cauteren, and Eames; MM. Saleza, H. Devries, Bars, Dufriche, Queyla, and Plançon.
Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli.
Friday Evening, Dec. 22, at 8, Wagner's opera, TANNHAUSER, (in German.) Mmes. Ternina, Olitzka, and Nordica; MM. Van Dyck, Bertram, (début,) Bars, Queyla, Muhlmann, Meux, and Plançon. Conductor, Mr. Emil Paur.
Sat. Mat., Dec. 23, at 2, Gounod's opera, FAUST. (in French.) Mmes. Calvé, Bauermeister, and Mantelli; MM. Alvarez, Campanari, Meux, and Ed. de Reszke. Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli.
Sat. evg., Dec. 23, at 8, at Popular Prices, Wagner's opera, LOHENGRIN, (in German.) Mmes. Susan Strong and Schumann-Heink; MM. Dippel, Muhlmann, Meux, Pringle. Conductor, Paur.
Prices for Saturday Nights: $2.50, $1.50, 75c., and 50c. Boxes, $10, $15, and $30.
Sun. Evg., Dec. 24, Grand Sunday Night Concert.
Seats now on sale at BOX OFFICE, OPERA HOUSE, and at BOX OFFICE RATES at Tyson's, principal hotels, and Rullman's, 111 Broadway.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

PADEREWSKI
CARNEGIE HALL, 57TH ST. & 7TH AV.
Dec. 16, Jan. 6, 20, at 2:30.
Seats at Schuberth's, 23 Union Square.
Steinway Piano used.
Direction HUGO GORLITZ, JOHN C. FRYER.

CARNEGIE HALL.
Sunday Night, Dec. 17, SIXTH POPULAR CONCERT. KALTENBORN ORCHESTRA, HAMBOURG, Miss Grace Preston, Contralto. Direction VICTOR THRANE. Knabe Piano Used.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
Second Concert Tuesday Ev'g, Dec. 19, at 8:15.
THE KNEISEL QUARTET OF BOSTON.
Assisted by Mr. Mark Hambourg, Piano.
Res. Seats $1.50 at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

HAMMERSTEIN'S LAST 3 WEEKS. VICTORIA Evgs. 8:20. Sat. Mat. 2:15. Rogers Bros. in Wall St.
No Smoking or Drinking at Matinées.
50c. | Admission to Promenade | 50c.
Mon., Jan. 1—"Chris and the Wonderful Lamp."

WALLACK'S Broadway & 30th St. Evg. 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2:15. ONLY COMIC OPERA HIT THIS YEAR. FRANK DANIELS IN VICTOR HERBERT'S The Ameer.

Comique (Formerly Sam T. Jack's) B'y & 29th St. Our Own Stock Burlesque Co. & Chorus of 40, in Mat. Every Day. Orch., 25c & 50c. Hoddy Dotty AND THE TOBASCOSCOPE Sensational Moving Pictures.

KNICKERBOCKER B'way & 38th St. LAST TWO WEEKS. MR. MRS. KENDAL Special Wed. Mat. Dec. 20 Regular Mat. Sat. Evgs., 8:20, Matinées 2. The Elder Miss Blossom

THE NEW YORK, EVE'GS AT 8:15. LAST 2 DAYS. MATINEE DAILY at 2:15. BIOGRAPH PICTURES. JEFFRIES-SHARKEY CONTEST

14th ST. THEATRE, cr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. LAST 2 WEEKS of the Quaint Rural Drama, THE DAIRY FARM. NEXT WEEK—FAREWELL PERFORMANCES. SOUVENIRS. Monday & Friday Nights, Wed. & Sat. Matinées.

BROADWAY Theatre. 41st St. & B'way. THE GREAT SUCCESS, Evs. at 8. Mats. Wed & Sat. at 2. BEN-HUR. Seats on sale for every perf. to March 1st.

THE DEWEY, East 14th St. Matinee To-Day. HARRY WILLIAMS' OWN CO. Ezra Kendall, Waterbury Bros. & Tenny.

5th Av. Theatre. B'way and 28th St. Evs. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. LAST TWO WEEKS OF Mrs. Fiske in Becky Sharp

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. 5th Week & Still Crowded. "WAY DOWN EAST." Prices, 25, 50, 75, $1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:10.

WORLD IN WAX. CINEMATOGRAPH. EDEN MUSEE. NEW GROUPS. CHARMING MUSIC.

BIJOU. B'way & 30th St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. only. Phone 2224 Mad. Sq. MAY IRWIN IN SISTER MARY. Biggest hit of all.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Mat. Sat. TO-NIGHT, DIE HAUBENLERCHE.

MURRAY HILL THEA, Lex. Av. & 42d St. MATINEE EVERY